The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

THE BROOKLYN SCANDAL.

Beecher's Letter of Apology Reviewed.

The Reopening of the Case Still Agitated.

NEW YORK, June 16, 1875.

At ten minutes past eleven to-day Mr. Beach continued his argument for the prosecution in the suit of Theodore Tilton against Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. Taking up Mrs. Tilton's retraction letter, he said the word "inculpating" used in the letter was not a woman's word, and did not belong to the phraseology of the household. Mr. Beecher uses the same word in his letter of contrition, and certain persons could be distinguished by their style of rhetoric. Mr. Beecher testifies that Mrs. Tilton wrote the letter, but it was written at his dictation, as she says Mr. Beecher wrote the letter and she copied it. When Mr. Beecher returned to Mr. Moulton's that night, he told no one he had received the retraction, and if innocent how gladly and cheerfully he would have gone into the presence of Tilton and told him of it. Moulton was told by Beecher that Tilton had read to him a confession of Mrs. Tilton's charging him (Beecher) with having sexual intercourse with her, and Mrs. Tilton wrote a letter to her husband, stating that she hoped her husband would never be misled by a good woman as she had been misled by a good man. This was said of this man Beecher, whom the jury were asked to believe to be all that was noble and good.

The Catherine Gaunt Letter.

Mr. Beach then reviewed the so-called Catherine Gaunt letter, in which Mrs. Tilton says to her husband: "Bless God with me for Catherine Gaunt, and now I am prepared to renew the marriage vow, and keep it as the Savior desired—in the heart."

The counsel followed by reading Mrs. Tilton's statement to Dr. Storrs, that Mr. Beecher, her friend and pastor, had made improper proposals to her, and solicited her to become a wife to him with all that the name implied.

After an analysis of other familiar points in the case, Mr. Beach said every effort at investigation into the matter was suppressed by Mr. Beecher with the great power which he exercised in that community. He never prosecuted the inquiry into it, but stamped it under his foot. There must have been

Some Consciousness of Guilt

which caused him to be silent, and laboring to stifle the investigation. This man was to be judged according to our knowledge of men and of his character, and when we found him slinking in the darkest paths we must impute to him the ordinary motives which showed the true criminal. When Richards was on the stand the other side refused to ask him whether in 1870 he did not hear the confession of his sister with regard to her adultery with Beecher, and were all these considerations to be overlooked? and were the remarks of the other side to overcome these views of the case? and was this man in his holy robes, this pentcate of the pulpit, to overturn all the rules by which evidence was to be guided by law?

Mr. Beach then referred to the offer of the prosecution to admit

Mrs. Tilton as a Witness,

and argued the wife's disability to appear was an impediment which could be waived by both parties consenting, and if both sides had agreed to the admission of either Mrs. Tilton or Mrs. Beecher as a witness, there was no power which could exclude their testimony. Why was not Mrs. Tilton called? The jury must consider she was a pure, white and spotless woman in the eyes of Beecher and Moulton. The jury would see that Mrs. Tilton dared not take the stand and with the name of her Maker on her lips deny the accusation which she had so often repeated. Mr. Beecher had over and over again denied the fact of his improper connection with Mrs. Tilton, but the counsel did not depend alone on oral testimony. He had written confessions and papers sustaining and upholding the oral proofs, which must be taken, not alone collectively, but also separately, and these must be taken in connection with the character of Mr. Beecher. Moulton, Tilton and Mrs. Moulton bear testimony to Beecher's confessions of guilt to them, and Moulton and Woodruff testify that adultery was the charge talked about with General Tracy, and if this were so, Beecher was a forsworn man.

Here a recess was taken.

The Letter of Apology.

After the recess Mr. Beach continued his argument, and took up the subject of the letter of contrition, or the letter of apology. Either name, he said, was appropriate for the document. The question was whether Mr. Beecher's ideas at the time were represented fairly by the paper. It was maintained by some that this document was not good English, and could not have been dictated by a master of language like Mr. Beecher. Well, opinions differed on this point. Some of the most cultivated editors in the city of New York, when this letter was read to him for the first time, exclaimed "That is Beecher all over. Shakspeare might as well deny the authorship of Hamlet's Soliloquy as Mr. Beecher deny the authorship of that letter." He did not know what he could refute the charge that the letter was ungrammatical any better than by reading it.

Mr. Beach then quoted from one of Beecher's "lecture-room talks" some remarks to the effect that extravagance of language was natural and justifiable at great crises of feeling, and at these moments men did not stand upon grammar or niceties of expression. It was not right though, Mr. Beecher said, to adapt to common circumstances the language of those

"Paroxysmal Moments."

Here was that word paroxysmal again. Mr. Beach then quoted the passage in the letter of apology referring to "that poor child, lying there with folded hands," and pointed out the correspondence between this description and a passage referring to Mr. Tilton in Mr. Beecher's statement. He also quoted from the statement of Beecher's description of the manner in which he poured forth his soul to Moulton like water, and then cited a passage in a letter from Beecher to Moulton in 1873, speaking of his letter to Tilton through him (Moulton.) Beecher, the jury would see, did not deny the authorship of this letter of contrition in 1873. Mr. Evarts ridiculed the idea of confession.

Mr. Beach said and declared that criminals did not confess. The counsel here quoted the passage on

The Power of Conscience

in Mr. Webster's speech at the White murder trial, in which he declared that there was no resource for the guilty but confession or suicide, and that suicide was confession.

The letters of February 7th, 1871, one to Moulton and the other to Mrs. Tilton from Beecher, were read to the jury, and counsel said: Why did Beecher fear an investigation if he was so conscious of his innocence? What made Beecher write that Moulton was the best friend that was ever given to a man in an emergency like this? Was not this a virtual confession on the part of Beecher? What made him write that Moulton was the best friend God ever gave a man if he was not serving him in some way? Who was it that was thus

"Holding the Storm in his Hand"

and preventing it from bursting on their heads but Francis D. Moulton? Why did Mr. Beecher ask that the letter to Mrs. Tilton should be returned to him, and not be permitted to miscarry if there was no secret in it?

The counsel then called attention to Mr. Beecher's letter of February, 1872, in which he stated that he was willing to step down and out if that would serve their purposes. Mr. Beecher, said counsel, was willing to send from his high position on account of the darkness which surrounded him—the man offering to abandon his great mission offering himself a sacrifice that Tilton could be helped and his wife and children might be saved.

The counsel could not make this more emphatic o appealing to the sensibilities of the jury than the language in which the letter was clothed. What was there in which leads his great preacher to offer himself as a sacrifice to repair the injuries which he had done to a woman who had cast herself voluntarily upon his love? What was the act that caused Mr. Beecher to say that he was living on the

"Ragged Edge of Remorse and Despair."

There must have been some reason that forced this strange yet meaning expression from his lips, and yet the other side tell us that it was used by Mr. Beecher at random, and was utterly without sense or meaning. Webster tells us that remorse is the keen, piercing anguish caused by a consciousness of guilt. Henry Ward Beecher, said the speaker, was penitent to be God, but timid and lying towards his fellowmen, and that was not the form of penitence which would save a man. This was the remorse Henry Ward Beecher felt. His friends might say, "People reverence thee. Art thou not reclaiming lost souls?" And his answer in the letters "I have repented. I am great, but the bitterness of death is on me and my whole being is tortured on the ragged edge of death and despair." And when this man thus broke out in the agony of his great soul, was there no significance to be attached to it, and was this man who uttered those words to his God and the man he had offended—was he to be believed when he said that he was entirely innocent of this charge?

The Court here adjourned. It was stated during the recess that Mr. Beach would not finish his address before Friday afternoon, and in that case Judge Neilson said he would not charge the jury until Monday. It is now considered certain that Tilton's counsel will, at the conclusion of Beach's address, ask that the case be reopened for the admission of the newly discovered evidence.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GERMANY.

Second Trial of Count von Arnim.

BERLIN, June 16.—The trial of Count von Arnim was resumed to-day, and the public prosecutor concluded his argument. He demanded the imprisonment of the Count because he was guilty of embezzlement in abstracting documents received while in an official capacity. He urged that a criminal offence had been committed with regard to the two series of documents, for the retention of which the Municipal Court had acquitted the defendant. He demanded a sentence of two and one half years' imprisonment. Both sides pleaded the incompetency of the Municipal Court. The counsel for the defence made this the ground for demanding that the sentence of that Court be annulled.

The American Naval Officers.

BERLIN, June 16.—Rear Admiral Worden and the officers of the American squadron had an audience with the Crown Prince to-day.

Business Failures.

LONDON, June 16.—The firm of Rainbow & Holberton, of St. Helen's Place, London, failed in consequence of the suspension of Alex. Collie & Co. Their liabilities are estimated at from $300,000 to $750,000.

The *Echo* announces the suspension of Robert Benson & Co. on account of the Forthergill failures and because remittances from the United States were withheld.

House of Commons.

In the House of Commons to-night the permissive bill was rejected by a vote of 371 to 86.

Recruits for Brigham Young.

The steamer Wisconsin, for New York, took ont one hundred Mormons, half Germans and the remainder natives of Great Britain.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The American Rifle Team.

DUBLIN, June 16.—The American rifle team remained at their hotel to-day. There is no abatement in the enthusiasm. To-morrow they will shoot a match for the purpose of selecting four shots to form a team to compete for the Ireland challenge shield. They are in receipt of numerous invitations to banquets, etc.

SPAIN.

The Political Situation.

LONDON, June 16.—Advices from Santander represent that the political situation at Madrid causes increasing uneasiness. There is a rumor, which is not confirmed, that the Carlists are about to bombard Bilbao.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 16, 1875.

The Change in the Treasurership.

J. C. New, who succeeds General Spinner as Treasurer of the United States on the 1st of July, is expected here on the 25th inst., when arrangements will be made for an actual count of all money on hand. It is believed ten or fifteen experienced counters can perform the work in one week.

The Chicago Custom House.

The report of General W. S. Smith, Geo. B. Post and O. W. Norcross, the commissioners appointed by Secretary Bristow to examine the condition of the new Custom House building in Chicago, was submitted to the Secretary to-day. The Secretary declined to say anything in regard to the conclusions reached by the commissioners, but requested Mr. Potter to prepare his report on the same subject and submit it as early as possible, and after examining that in connection with the report of the commission, he will decide what shall be done in the matter. Mr. Potter will have his report ready for the Secretary by the end of the present week. It is said that the commission recommends the demolition of the present structure and the erection of one upon new foundations.

The Fraudulent Mail Contracts.

Acting Postmaster General Marshall was served with the summons to-day to bring into Court all the books and papers relating to fraudulent mail contracts, to be used in the trial of J. J. Hinds. He informed the Judge that it would need two or three wagons to bring the books to the Court, whereupon the Judge said he would require the defence to designate the particular books and papers required.

WILKESBARRE.

Resumption of Work in the Mines —The Loss by the Strike $10,000,000.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., June 16.—Resumption in this region is a fact, nothwithstanding the efforts of a few leaders yesterday and to-day to undo what was accomplished on Monday. To-morrow the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Company's works at Ashley will be started with a force of 225 men, and others will begin operations soon. The miners openly proclaim their joy at the unexpected turn in affairs. The strike has caused a loss in this region of fully ten million dollars. It is likely that some of the leaders of the strike will be refused work.

A meeting of the miners of the Susquehanna Coal Company was held at Nanticoke last night. They state that Mr. Stickney wishes to reduce their pay more than ten percent., and they voted unanimously not to go to work as long as he persists in the demand. They will resume at a reduction of ten per cent. upon last year's prices.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Basis for the Settlement of the Railway Controversy Agreed to by the Pennsylvania Directors.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—The Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad this morning approved of the basis for the agreement with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, entered into in New York Friday last, and telegraphed their action to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company. It is understood that the agreement is for a period of ten years, the companies to agree upon moderate rates between all competing points, which will be maintained by both. The contract can only terminate by a resolution of the respective boards, a special committee to be appointed by each board, to whom shall be referred all matters of difference, if any, that may arise relative to the practical working of the agreement, and with power to adjust all complaints between the two companies. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company opens its lines between Philadelphia and New York over the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad on the same terms they give other connecting roads at Philadelphia. This agreement, it is believed, will be of a permanent character.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, 1 A. M., June 17, 1875.

Probabilities for To-Day.

For the Middle and Eastern States, stationary or falling barometer, northeast to northeast winds, warmer, clear weather, except partly cloudy near the Virginia coast.

Extensive Business Failure in Quebec.

MONTREAL, June 16.—The *Star* of to-day says the firm of Bennett, Benson & Co., of Quebec, suspended, with liabilities estimated at $1,042,000, distributed as follows: Union Bank, $170,000; Quebec Bank, $255,000; Bank of Montreal, $250,000; National Bank, $25,000; Stadacona Bank, $20,000, and J. G. Ross, $92,000. The above figures are not regarded as altogether correct, and the liabilities will probably amount to a great deal more than the sum named.

CANTON, OHIO.

Villainous Tramps—They Set a House on Fire.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

CANTON, O., June 15, 1875.

Last night, about ten o'clock, two tramps called at the house of Nicholas Snyder, an operative in the safe and lock works of Diebold, Norris & Co. They asked for a supper, which was refused, for the reason that the fire was extinguished, victuals put away, and Mrs. Snyder confined to her bed with sickness. Whereupon they went away, muttering threats and profane imprecations. About two o'clock in the morning the house was discovered to be on fire. After some exertion the fire was arrested, as supposed, but in fact was still burning between the plastering and weatherboarding. Between five and six o'clock it again broke out, and the house was almost totally consumed, the walls only remaining. But little of the furniture was saved. The fire company was in attendance, but worked under a great disadvantage, no fire-plugs being near. The house and appurtenances were insured for about nine hundred dollars. The tramps were undoubtedly the cause of the fire. Efforts are being made for their arrest. G. D. H.

SECOND EDITION

BUNKER HILL.

Centennial Celebration of the Memorable Battle To-Day.

Enthusiastic Reception of Southern Soldiers.

A Tribute from Maryland to Massachusetts.

BOSTON, June 16.—To-day has been given up to the reception of visiting military bodies, and from early morning the streets have been alive with gay uniforms and resonant with stirring strains of martial music. The people of Boston, with much of the enthusiasm of the war period, have given themselves over to hospitality, and have welcomed military and civic bodies with an ardor quite in unison with the patriotic spirit of the day, forgetting the differences of the past. The crowd who thronged the principal streets through which the visiting military paraded on their way to the hotels bestowed the heartiest applause on the men from the South, and a wave of cheers swept along the masses crowded on the sidewalks and filling every available space from roof to pavement. The arrival of the Norfolk artillery, escorting as their guest Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee, afforded a gratifying spectacle of the people of Boston paying

An Ovation to an Ex-Confederate Officer.

Gen. Lee bowed again and again as applause greeted him on every corner. The tattered battle flag of a Pennsylvania regiment, as it passed up State street, was also saluted with rounds of applause, and the spectacle of such an era of reunion and fellowship was one never to be forgotten.

A formal reception was given the different military organizations at Columbus square, Hon. Josiah Quincy making the address of welcome. Col. Thomas Y. Simons, of Charleston, S. C., responded, promising henceforth and forever Massachusetts and South Carolina will be one and inseparable for the perpetuity of the cause of liberty. His remarks were received with rounds of cheers. At the conclusion of his address the band played "Dixie."

The Fifth Maryland Regiment was received on the common by Governor Gaston. While the review was in progress the Norfolk Blues marched within the enclosure amid rounds and rounds of applause, and after being formally presented to the Governor and staff by Major Follet, they also passed in review. The Fifth Maryland Regiment during the afternoon presented as

A Tribute to Massachusetts Dead Soldiers

a magnificent floral design, which was placed on the soldiers' and sailors' monuments at Charlestown by the commanding officer of the regiment, Col. J. Stricker Jenkins. There had been no publicity whatever given to the affair, and when the Norfolk Blues formed in square command was ordered to fall in without being informed where they would march to. The regiment was then, without escort, marched to Charlestown, their appearance exciting the wonder of all. They were drawn up at the soldiers' monument. After bringing the command to "parade rest," Col. Jenkins received from a florist a beautiful and costly shield, composed of white and pink flowers, about six feet in height, and placed it on the face of the monument, the Marine Band playing a dirge. Across the shield was the sentence arranged in flowers. "Maryland's tribute to Massachusetts." Several thousand persons had been attracted to the monument after the regiment was drawn up, and were naturally gratified at the touching tribute so gracefully and unostentatiously to Massachusetts' dead. After this impressive ceremony the Fifth re-formed in line and marched to the Common, where one of the distinguishing features of the day's ceremonies was the presentation of a flag to the Fifth Maryland regiment by Post 7, Grand Army of the Republic, and veterans of Gen. Banks' division of the Army of the Potomac. The presentation speech was made by Gen. N. P. Banks.

Col. Jenkins responded for the regiment, and in the course of his remarks said this standard will be received with pride by our people as a tangible evidence of your brotherly love, and henceforth under its protecting folds, as in the days of the Revolution Massachusetts and Maryland will be found shoulder to shoulder.

The regiment was entertained at dinner in Music Hall to-night was a grand affair. Welcoming speeches were made by Mayor Cobb and Gov. Gaston, which were responded to by Col. Andrews, of South Carolina, and Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee, of Virginia. The speeches abounded with expressions of good will, and were received with storms of applause. The men threw their hats into the air and yelled themselves hoarse, while the ladies in the galleries waved their handkerchiefs and clapped their hands in patriotic fervor. Speeches were also made by Vice President Wilson and Generals Sherman, Burnside and Kilpatrick, after which an informal levee was held by the Mayor.

The arrival of Richmond Commandery No. 2, Knights Templar, was one of the most interesting features of the day. There are 75,000 strangers in the city to-night, many of them without shelter and hundreds sleeping on the grass of Boston common.

A Voice from England.

LONDON, June 17—5:30 A. M.—The *Times* this morning publishes a leader on the centenary of the battle of Bunker Hill. After a historical review, the writer concludes: "Not only America, but England and the world have reason to hold in grateful remembrance the day. It was a gain on all sides, for the great, unquestionable principles of popular municipal institutions, the independence of Judges, and complete responsibility in the exercise of power were equally at stake on both sides of the Atlantic."

ANOTHER EXPLOSION.

A Fireworks Manufactory in Boston Blown Up.

Six Persons Killed and a Number Injured.

BOSTON, June 15.—At 3 P. M. to-day a terrible explosion occurred in a large two story building on the Marshes, near the corner of Kemble and Farnham streets, used by C. E. Martin as a manufactory of fire-works. Ten men and boys were employed in the building at the time, only one of whom escaped uninjured. Without a moment's warning the building blew up with a terrific report, and a confused mass of inflammable material at once took fire and was entirely consumed before any assistance could be rendered by the fire department. Six bodies, burned and charred beyond recognition, were taken from the ruins. John Woods, a carpenter, who was at work near a window, jumped out and escaped. He stated that a sudden presentiment came over him that something terrible was about to happen, which prompted him to escape. He had proceeded barely twenty feet from the building when the explosion occurred. Thomas Hurley, Michael Trimity and Wm. Meelyn were rescued from the ruins, all seriously, if not fatally, burned and bruised. The cause of the explosion is unknown. The loss is $50,000; no insurance.

SPORTING NEWS.

Annual Regatta of the New York Yacht Club.

NEW YORK, June 16.—The annual regatta of the New York Yacht Club was sailed to-day over the usual course, a distance of about forty miles. A novel feature of the race was a contest between the schooner yachts Ideal, Lookout and Sarline, which was won by the latter in two hours, fifty-two minutes and thirty seconds. The prize for first class schooner yachts was taken by the Palmer in five hours, twenty-one minutes and forty-eight seconds. The prize for second class schooners was won by the Comet in five hours, twenty-seven minutes and fifty-six seconds. The Vision won the first-class sloop prize, and the Madcap the second. The keel yachts Alarm, Rambler and Wanderer sailed for the subscription cup, which was won by the latter.

BALTIMORE.

The Railroad War Ended.

BALTIMORE, June 16.—The directors of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, at a special meeting to-day, ratified the basis of settlement as agreed on by President Scott and Vice President King, making a single amendment, which, it is expected, will meet the approval of the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Later.—The Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Companies have reached a satisfactory understanding as to the proposed amendment to the agreement between these companies, so that it may be regarded as practically adopted.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Proceedings of the National Board of Trade.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—The President called the board to order at 10 A. M., and stated that at a meeting of the Executive Council last night Charles Randolph was unanimously re-elected Secretary and Treasurer of the National Board. Applications for admission to the board were received from the Boards of Trade of Davenport, Iowa, Cincinnati and others, and the Merchants Exchange of St. Louis. Referred to the Committee on Credentials, which subsequently reported that they had approved the credentials of the Davenport Board of Trade, and Waldo M. Potter, its delegate, took his seat. Delegates of the New York Board of Trade were permitted to take seats and join in the debate, but not to vote.

Requests of the following bodies that they have permission to withdraw from the National Board of Trade were granted: Merchants Exchange of St. Louis, Cincinnati Board of Trade, and the Boards of Trade of Salem, Buffalo and Oswego.

Bureau of Internal Improvement.

The resolution memorializing Congress to establish a Bureau of Internal Improvement, analogous to the Coast Survey, to make preliminary surveys and suggest a comprehensive thorough system of internal improvements, was taken up. The Board adjourned yesterday pending the following substitute: "That all internal improvements made by the Government should be strictly national in their character, and not otherwise, and be made in the order of their importance to the people of the whole Union."

Mr. Bayard, of Baltimore, moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the substitute was placed on its final passage. After discussion Mr. Bayard withdrew his motion to reconsider, and moved that the substitute be laid on the table. Agreed to.

Mississippi River Levees.

The subject of the improvement of the Mississippi river levees was indefinitely postponed, after Mr. Covington, of Cincinnati, said he thought the Federal Government had no more to do with the levees of the Mississippi than with the Jersey Flats.

Postal Rates.

The subject of a reduction of and uniformity in postal rates was referred to a special committee, consisting of Mr. Henry, of New York; Mr. Hanlon, of Milwaukee, and Mr. Eggleston, of Cincinnati.

Postal Telegraph.

The fifth subject, favoring the establishment of a postal telegraph, was referred to the Committee on Postage Rates.

Weights and Measures.

The sixth proposition, uniformity in weights and measures, was taken up, and the following resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That the Government at Washington be requested to invite the Governments of Great Britain and continental Europe to appoint commissioners to meet in consultation with a like commission to be appointed by the President of the United States.

Resolved, That the antique way of measuring by cubics should, when practicable, be substituted by measure by weights.

Ship Canals and Steamboat Inspection.

The seventh proposition, requesting Congress to amend the shipping act of 1872, and the fifteenth proposition, "U. S. steamboat law," were considered together, and it was resolved that Congress be memorialized to pass an act creating a commission to report a bill with reference to the enactment of a general shipping act, and for other purposes.

A communication was received from Barton Able, President of the Merchants Exchange of St. Louis, stating that that body would not withdraw from the National Board. On motion, the resolution authorizing the withdrawal of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange was reconsidered and voted down.

Collisions on Rivers.

The subject of an amendment to the act of 1851 relative to collisions on rivers was discussed and referred to the Executive Committee.

Transportation Evils and Abuses.

The evils and abuses of the transportation business was the next subject discussed. It was finally referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Bayard, Meisinger and Grosvenor. The subject of rates of transportation was referred to a special committee, viz. Messrs. Thorbough, Eggleston, Levi, Edson and Potter.

A New Water Route.

The succeeding proposition was that submitted by the Board of Trade of Mobile, proposing that the National Government shall open, without delay, uninterrupted water communication between the Tennessee river and the deep waters of Mobile Bay.

Mr. Price, of Mobile, advocated the proposition in an address of great length, in which he urged that it was of national importance as much as for any local benefit. This gentleman also offered a substitute for the original resolution, providing that instead of the Government superintending or paying for the proposed water course, the Board of Trade should declare for its expediency, the enterprise then to be conducted by private capital.

Messrs. Hayes and Bayard opposed the whole project as one in which the Government should not interfere.

A motion by Mr. Bayard to indefinitely postpone the subject was agreed to.

National Banking Law.

The next proposition was an amendment to the national banking law submitted by the Board of Trade of Chicago. After a brief discussion it was submitted to a vote and lost.

After various amendments to the Constitution of the National Board, the Convention adjourned, to reassemble at a quarter past nine to-morrow morning to visit in a body the new Masonic Temple.

The proposition relative to the resumption of specie payments, submitted by the Philadelphia Board of Trade, has been made the special order of business for to-morrow.

KANSAS.

The Grasshoppers Leaving—Promising Crop Prospects.

ATCHISON, June 16.—The locusts throughout this region began to take flight on Friday last, and immense swarms of them were observed flying in the air, moving in a northwesterly direction. Their instinct appears to be to travel towards the northwest, but occasionally unfavorable winds drive them out of their course. Very few of the pests now remain in this place. Advices from all parts of Northwest and Southwest Kansas are to the effect that very few of them have descended, and consequently the splendid crops throughout that vast region are as promising as they were before the locusts came here, and in fully five-sixths of the State the prospect for an immense harvest was never more favorable. It is estimated that the Arkansas valley will produce 2,000,000 bushels of wheat, and Northwest Kansas as much more. In rye, barley, oats and corn the harvest promises to be equally as large. The devastations of locusts have been confined to a scope of country about forty miles wide along the eastern part of this State. In a portion of this county the destruction of crops has been total, but in all probability two-thirds only part of the farms whose fields have been devastated are busy planting corn, buckwheat, potatoes and other crops that can be planted in June, and if the locusts stay away they expect to harvest a fair yield.

A Revolutionary Spirit Prevailing in Mexico.

GALVESTON, June 16.—The *News'* Brownsville special says news from Mexico shows a revolutionary spirit prevailing. It is now believed General Fuero will not come to the frontier.

To Those Who Have Under Contemplation the Purchase of a First-Class Piano.

That "Steck" Pianos can be purchased on easy *monthly or quarterly* payments is now an assured fact. Heretofore it has been an impossibility to secure a *first-class piano* on terms above mentioned. Cheap, *trashy* pianos have always been offered and sold in this place, and at prices touching, and in some instances exceeding, the price asked for a first-class "Steck," which took the *first Gold Medal over all competitors at the Vienna Exposition.* Our townsman, John Zweidinger, 136 Smithfield street, who controls the agency for East Ohio, West Virginia and West Pennsylvania, has made arrangements whereby he can sell these unexcelled pianos on the easy system. Cheap pianos are made for speculation and not for durability, as a great many are finding out to their sorrow, and now would gladly make a heavy sacrifice to have their "shoddy pianos" exchanged for a "Steck." Zweidinger's was established in 1856, and by close attention to business, and being a practical musician, always buying first-class goods and selling at the smallest living profits, he has commanded the largest and best trade west of New York. A large and varied stock of "Jubilee" organs on hand, which are first-class in every respect; new style cases, new stops and new bellows. Sold on monthly payments to suit purchasers. Remember—John Zweidinger's was established in 1856, and 136 Smithfield street.

An Excellent Workman.

Mr. Samuel Wood, Jr., whose establishment is at the corner of Penn avenue and Ninth street, is a skilled workman in every branch of the carpentry and is very moderate in his charges. Special attention given to repairing and remodeling.

See our Black Hernanis at 50c. A great bargain. J. B. HEARD & Co.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—The grasshoppers in Nebraska are flying in a northwesterly direction.

—Several more indictments have been found against members of the so-called whisky ring in St. Louis.

—Rev. Wm. Arnott, an eminent author and divine, died on the 3d instant at his residence in Edinburgh, Scotland.

—The Italian Chamber of Deputies has passed General Garibaldi's bill for the improvement of the Tiber, with slight amendments.

—John S. Collins, post trader at Fort Larramie, has been appointed Secretary to the Sioux Commission in place of Joe W. Dwyer.

—Edward Jenkins, a dissolute young man, of Terre Haute, Ind., shot and killed Henry Martin, a young farmer, with whom he quarreled on Tuesday. Jenkins fled, but was captured. There were threats of lynching him.

—The Ohio Democratic State Convention, to be held in Columbus to-day, will in all probability re-nominate Gov. Allen. There are two candidates for Lieutenant Governor, seven for State Auditor, five for Treasurer, and four Supreme Judge. A lively time may be expected in the scramble for office.

—The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company notifies the holders of its first mortgage bonds, due the 1st of July, 1875, that it will pay the remainder of this loan, $8,250,000, originally $1,128,500, at any date in advance of maturity, with interest to date, payment on presentation at the office of the Treasurer in Baltimore.

—The jury in the case of the Memphis express robbers returned a verdict sentencing Matt Morris and Ed. Johnson to twenty-one years, Henry Johnson (colored) to twenty years, and Jno. Woods to ten years' imprisonment at hard labor in the penitentiary. It is said that eight of the jurors were in favor of hanging Morris and Ed. Johnson.

—Harvey D. Winsor, one of the promoters of the Utah Winsor Mining Company, and interested in other speculations, has left his home in Detroit, and his whereabouts are anxiously desired by persons holding his notes for amounts variously stated at from $30,000 to $80,000, and on which it is alleged the names of several prominent citizens have been forged.

THE SMOKY ISLAND CASE.

The Testimony Concluded on Both Sides—The Case to be Argued Before the Jury this Morning.

The Smoky Island ejectment suit occupied the attention of the Common Pleas Court No. 2 yesterday, Judge White on the bench and Mr. Acheson for the defense offered in evidence, an act relative to the island in the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, approved January 27, 1806, found in the fourth volume of Smith's laws, page 268.

The first witness placed on the stand was John Dickson, who said he was sixty-seven years of age, and had lived in the vacinity of Pittsburgh and Allegheny for fifty-five years. He had followed the pilot on the Ohio river and lived for some time on the bank of the river about a mile below where Union bridge now stands and was quite well acquainted with the location of the property in dispute. He remembered the island distinctly in 1825. It was then called Smoky Island, and did not contain more than eight acres of ground. The head of the island was then about opposite Sturgeon street, which is two streets and an alley below the location of the Union bridge. The bank was abrupt at the head of the property, and caught considerable drift-wood. Nelson's was entirely covered during a freshet. The latter was high ground, while the former seemed like a low sand bar, and was apparently connected with the main shore, so low water, one could easily grain from the main shore to Nelson's island, and in 1825 there were a number of trees growing on it. In reply to an interrogatory, he said that in his opinion, the island if the bed of the river was filled up to the line of the patent claimed by the plaintiffs, the water would be thrown over to the Pittsburgh shore, and would wash away a portion of the "Point." He also thought that the lots along the river would be flooded by such a filling up.

Sigismond Lowe was sworn, and said he had been a civil engineer for twenty-eight years, and had been engaged in various improvements, chiefly on the Ohio river. He stated that, in his opinion, the effect of filling up the river to the line of the plaintiff's claim would be to make the channel of the river a great deal narrower and deeper.

Mr. B. Roberts, another civil engineer, corroborated the former in the main, and said that, in his opinion, the filling up of the land claimed by plaintiff would grind out the channel, sweep out the bar at the junction of the two rivers, and would have a tendency to form a new bar below the suspension bridge.

A. M. Marthens testified that he was sixty-one years old, and had lived on Bank Lane as early as 1829. He remembered the flood of 1832, and stated that in that year the island was about four hundred yards long. He said he did not consider Nelson's Island properly an island, as the water was dried up in the channel during the summer season.

Mr. John Morrison was called, whose testimony corresponded to that of the former witnesses, and at this point the defense rested.

John Dickson and Benjamin Reno were called by the plaintiffs in rebuttal. Their testimony had special reference to what are high and low water marks. Mr. Dickson testified that in the Allegheny river a stage of water of from four to seven feet is considered an ordinary stage; above seven feet it is high water, and below four feet it is low water. Mr. Reno testified that he knew nothing of the Allegheny, but that he had had fifty-five years' experience on the Ohio. On that river, from five to ten feet was considered an ordinary stage; above ten feet was high water, and below five feet was low water.

This closed the testimony, and after arguing certain points upon which the Judge was asked to charge the jury, the Court adjourned. The case will be argued before the jury to-day.

STEUBENVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.

Commencement Exercises—The Graduates' Farewell.

The commencement exercises of the Steubenville Female Seminary was conducted in the main hall of the building, commencing Monday morning, and continuing till Wednesday at noon.

This seminary is said to be the oldest female seminary west of the Allegheny mountains. It was founded by the Rev. Charles C. Beatty, D. D., L. L. D., about forty-six years ago, and was conducted by the Rev. A. M. Reid, Ph. D., and Mrs. Sarah L. Reid, Principals, and Miss Eliza McCracken, Assistant Principal. About four thousand pupils have attended this seminary, many of whom can be found filling important stations in nearly every State in the Union. At its last re-union about seven hundred of the pupils were present. During the past year there were three fields have been devastated are busy planting corn, buckwheat, potatoes and other crops that can be planted in June, and if the locusts stay away they expect to harvest a fair yield. one hundred and seven of these being boarders.

The first two days of the week, and evenings, were taken up almost entirely in examinations, recitations, vocal and instrumental music, which were very creditable to all who participated in them, and highly entertaining to the entire audience.

However, we can only make mention of the graduating class, which consisted of twelve fine young ladies, all of whom took part in the exercises on Wednesday forenoon. Some of the best essays which we have listened to for some time, were read by members of this class. Miss Jennie L. Alcorn, of your sister city, Allegheny, read a felicitous essay entitled "Pot-luck, and Its Valedictory, and stated that in that year the island was about four hundred yards long. He said he did not consider Nelson's Island properly an island, as the water was dried up in the channel during the summer season.

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The following are the names of those who received their diplomas: Hattie M. Adams, Lena Adolph, Jennie L. Alcorn, Lizzie E. Anderson, Ella M. Ault, Julia C. DePuy, Docia Gardner, Josephine Hartshorn, Jessie R. Hugus, Louella Nesbit, Esther H. Shields, Anna Swaney.

In the absence of Gov. Wm. Allen, of Ohio, Rev. Mr. Worden made the closing address.

We also observed the venerable Dr. Beatty and his wife, who were the founders of this seminary, present on the stage with the other teachers. R.

Fair and Festival.

The Ladies' Mite Missionary Sewing Society of the U. P. Church, Temperanceville, will hold a Fair, Strawberry and Ice Cream Festival in the United Presbyterian church of Temperanceville, this week, Thursday and Friday evenings, the 18th and 19th. Proceeds for the benefit of the church. All are invited to be present. Doors open at seven o'clock. Admission ten cents. Persons from Mansfield and other places can return on the 11 o'clock train each evening.

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Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County

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THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1875.

BONDS at Frankfort 99.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 26½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 116¼@117.

THERE is a fresh outburst of excitement on the Texas frontier, owing to the raids of the Mexicans and the bad blood they display. It is evident that our Government must resort to very vigorous measures in that direction soon.

THE Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad have adopted the basis of agreement with the Baltimore and Ohio road. The basis requires the latter road to enter into the compact as to rates, and gives it access to New York over the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad. It seems quite evident that the warfare is ended for good.

THE National Board of Trade, met in the city of Philadelphia on Tuesday, for its seventh annual session. It was welcomed to the city in an address by William Welsh, after which it proceeded to the regular order of business. We notice, in another place, a report submitted on the resumption issue. The organization is rather English than American in its ideas.

THE trial of Count Von Arnim, for the embezzlement of certain diplomatic papers entrusted to him while representing his Government at Paris, seems likely to result in his imprisonment. Were it not for one peculiar feature in this contest, it would seem very like a persecution. He made himself a leader among the Ultramontanes, and the papers abstracted were used in their interest, hence the rigid prosecution which follows him.

THE counsel for Tilton, it seems, will attempt to get in the foolish testimony of two men who claim that while at work at Tilton's house, they discovered Beecher and Mrs. Tilton unduly intimate, and a druggist who declares that he sold Beecher a quantity of liquid poison. The stories of the first parties are very thin and trashy; and that of the second, if true, has no real bearing on the case. The whole affair looks very much like an arranged *coup*, by which the plaintiff hoped to make a last favorable impression on the jury.

WE hope the sober and orderly editor of the *Leader* will not make way with himself, even though the Presbytery of Allegheny has adopted a resolution that looks as though some member of the Sewickley church might be treated to a course of discipline. The GAZETTE simply took a very effective and satisfactory method of teaching the *Leader* that when it seeks to distort the truth to our disadvantage, we generally have a remedy at hand. We never assail the poor thing, and really commiserate the sorrow that inspires such intermittent howling.

THERE was, very naturally, much discussion, yesterday, over the action of the Shrievalty Convention. General Blakely responded to the suggestion of the GAZETTE, and selected Library Hall for the meeting of the Convention on Tuesday next. There has nothing occurred to indicate any change in the situation. The Lindsay men charge that Fife and Diehl fused, and that the Chairman and Committee on Contested Seats was the result of a bargain. Both Diehl and Fife, however, deny this, and declare that there was no understanding of any kind. The Diehl delegates joined those of Fife in electing a chairman, they declare, merely to effect an organization, and because they regarded General Blakely as a fair man. This puts Fife by himself, and leaves the situation unchanged. The week that is before us, will doubtless be well employed, and the several candidates will seek very earnestly to maintain their *status* and to gain over a few delegates. We think, however, that by using due precautions to seat the delegates, so that a fair vote may be secured, there will be no difficulty in at least securing a nomination. It is utterly useless to speculate over the result that may be reached. The delegates of some one of the principal candidates must fuse with those of another, to make a nomination; and the simple question is, which of them will thus coalesce.

BORROWING TO RESUME.

We observe that the National Board of Trade,—self-styled—claims that a part of the merit of the Congressional plan of resumption belongs to it. It advised more positive measures than Congress adopted; but so far as it goes, the plan was substantially originated by it. One element which should have been, it thinks, in the Congressional plan was a provision authorizing the Secretary to borrow gold to resume upon. Congress will permit him to borrow at par on a bond at four or four and one-half per cent.; but the Board of Trade thinks he ought to be privileged to borrow below par. We object to the entire business, and maintain that it will be equivalent to pouring water through a sieve. If, with $70,000,000 to $100,000,000 gold product in this country, we cannot keep the gold, we cannot the better keep borrowed gold. As well pour a few buckets of water from the ocean into a tidal river, and expect it to stay there. If we wish to resume gold payments, it ought to be very evident that we must discover the reason for the flow of gold Europe-ward, and commence the stopping process by correcting the cause. It is, however, an open question whether the people of this country either need or desire specie payments sufficiently to resort to extraordinary efforts to obtain them. It should be remembered, in following this subject, that so far as the interest on the public debt is concerned, and foreign payments as well, we already have specie payments. We have now, and have had all along, the gold for this purpose. The question, therefore, is confined to the currency in circulation in this country. That we have a right to issue paper currency, is undoubted. The only issue is, whether it is best, all things considered, to have it. We claim that the legal tenders are perfectly acceptable to the people. They save interest on nearly $400,000,000 of the public debt, and are convenient and possess the confidence of the people.

All this aside, and the question recurs as to the method of restoring specie payments, admitting for the moment its desirability. We do not hesitate to say that when, by the natural operations of trade, we reach a specie paying basis, we will welcome them as cheerfully as any. But we insist that the only method by which this can be permanently done is to adjust the laws of trade to this end. The principles which necessarily operate are, we think, perfectly clear. We have in stock, in this country, a given amount of gold,—say $100,000,000. We produce yearly say $75,000,000. We send abroad something over $100,000,000 for interest, travel, and our imports. We will need at least $250,000,000 to resume upon. Is it not a perfectly clear proposition that we must limit the outflow of gold, and accumulate a sufficient supply, before we can permanently resume? And is it not also clear that, so long as we export more gold than we produce, we are either running in debt or drawing on our reserve stock? If this is continued, can we hope to retain borrowed gold?

We have just struggled to a point where our exports are about equal to our imports. If we can maintain this,—or what is better, increase our exports and reduce our imports, we have the conditions of permanent resumption established. So soon as we do not need to send our gold abroad to meet compulsory demands, so soon will we be in position to permanently resume. And until we do this, we are not situated for resumption. This, then, is the point to be aimed at. To borrow gold that will flow back to Europe, is only to increase the drain upon us without corresponding benefit. The question then arises,—how shall we establish the conditions referred to? We answer, by developing the resources and productions of the country. It was not the panic which equalized our exports and imports. It cut down the productions of the country in about the same degree that it did our imports. The impetus to prosperity and development that followed the war, carried us swiftly forward, till we have just reached a point where we could compete against Europe. Then came the panic; and it is significant that just when our people required encouragement and confidence this specie-paying cry was raised. Along with it comes an equal effort in the interests of free trade. The two demands have the same origin and purpose. They are the wails of British free traders, fear stricken for the loss of trade. We prefer to give them little attention, and to work out this problem in our own way.

BUNKER HILL.

One hundred years ago, to-day, the battle of Bunker Hill was fought. In other particulars than that of its illustrating the spirit and determination of the Colonists to fight the British troops rather than submit to farther insult and injury, it was a memorable and important battle. Despite the mistake of fortifying Breed's hill, and making the first stand there, and the misfortune of not having enough ammunition, the battle proved that Americans could stand before the trained soldiery of Great Britain, and inflict on them disaster and defeat. Had there been a plentiful supply of ammunition, it is very evident that the British troops would have been driven to their boats a third time, and the actual victory have remained with the Americans. As it was, it was a moral victory. The Colonists had twice repulsed the British regulars, and could have done so again had their ammunition been sufficient. But they held their ground, fired the few straggling shots that were left, and then slowly walked away, using their clubbed muskets to parry vicious bayonet thrusts, and to stay the progress of the enemy. It was a bravely fought battle.

The general command of the American forces was given to General Ward, who directed operations, but remained at a distance, and was not in the immediate battle. He feared an attack on his own forces, and so retained ammunition that was sorely needed by those who fought the battle. Whether his course was wisely prudential, or dictated by a mistaken judgment and timidity opinions differ. On the 15th of June, the Committee of Safety ordered the holding of Bunker Hill, and on the 16th General Ward ordered Colonel Prescott to proceed that evening to Bunker Hill, build fortifications, and hold them until relieved. At six o'clock he marched with forces which at most numbered 1,200 men, and, on reaching Breed's Hill, sixty-two feet high, the engineer proceeded to lay out fortifications, claiming that such were his orders. Others present argued that Bunker Hill, one hundred and ten feet high, and a more defensible position, was the one selected. Much of the night was spent in dispute, and near morning work was commenced, it being determined to fortify and hold both positions, but to put the best work and most decided effort on the defense of Breed's Hill. It was near daylight when the work began, and in the early morning the discovery was made, by the British, that the Americans were fortifying Breed's and Bunker Hill. One vessel of war immediately opened fire, and very speedily the British forces were in active preparation for an attack.

There were, at the time, about 10,000 British soldiers in Boston; and the officers were anxious to wipe out the disgrace of Lexington and Concord, while the men were chafing because of the absence of fresh food, caused by the vigilance of the Americans. They were thus in proper mood for a vigorous fight. Howe, who had been put in command of the attacking force, had from 3,500 to 4,000 men with him. At noon these received a full dinner, and early in the afternoon proceeded to the attack,—the determination being to take the works by assault. As the line advanced, led by Howe in person, the Americans waited, under orders from Prescott, an experienced soldier, not to fire till they could see the white of the grenadiers' eyes, and then to aim at their waist belts, and pick off the officers. As the enemy approached within thirty paces, the American fire was delivered, and the front rank of the enemy went down. Volley after volley followed, till the British fled in dismay to their boats. The second assault was simply a repetition of the first, followed by even more disastrous consequences.

The third assault embodied a change of plan. The artillery was rapidly advanced to where it would command the breastwork, and the redoubt was attacked on three sides. There was a thin scattering fire from the redoubt, but it was not sufficient to stop the advance. The regulars came pouring over the walls,—Pitcairn, who led the attack on Lexington being in the advance, but was instantly killed. The Americans retreated, slowly and in an orderly manner, followed by the British to, and over Bunker Hill,—but at Prospect Hill they stopped, and remained there over the night.

The quality of the fighting is shown by the fact that while the Americans lost 115 killed, and had 305 wounded and 30 taken prisoners, the British had 1,054 killed, and a large number wounded. The moral effect of the battle was very great. The Americans were encouraged and jubilant, the result being equivalent to a victory. Prescott, in the flush of his ardor offered, with three regiments, to retake the lost ground. Gage, who was in general command of the British, was recalled because of this battle, and in defending himself, urged that it was necessary to meet the loss of troops rather than incur defeat. But the loss suffered made a profound impression on the British commanders, and resulted in quiet and caution for more than a year, during which time the Americans united and strengthened for the serious work of the war. Thus the battle of Bunker Hill was an important event, and stands foremost among the early events of the Revolution. It is worthy the celebration that will take place to-day, and may be classed as one of the great events of the Revolution.

CINCINNATI has a living relic of the infant Republic in the person of Mrs. Catharine Apple, who was born in Winchester, Virginia, in 1783. She saw Washington at the end of his first Presidential term, when he received a grand ovation from the people of Winchester on the occasion of a visit. The family emigrated to Kentucky when she was but nine years old, and it took three months in crossing the mountains. When they reached Red Stone Fort, on the Monongahela, they halted and built flat-boats, on which they came down the river as far as Maysville. As they passed Pittsburgh they stopped, and there she saw Louis Phillippe, and many French nobles—then exiles in this country. The old lady is in destitute circumstances.

TERRIBLE place, that Chicago. The *Inter-Ocean*, of a recent date, says: "What a magnificent chance for speculation lies unimproved in our very midst! Why don't some capitalists go to work and saw up the small of the North Branch into pieces suitable for transportation and sell it to the farmers for fertilizing purposes? One pound of that smell would enrich a ten-acre lot."

MINING IN COLORADO.

Precious Metals Stored Up in the Mountains—Gold, Silver and Lead—The Three Grand Divisions of the Mining Regions—Immense Solid Mass of Lead—Exploring as a Business, &c.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

COLORADO SPRINGS, June 4, 1875.

Before I came to this Territory I had no conception of the amount of the precious metals stored up in these mountains. Silver most abounds, but there are many mines of gold, most of which pay well. The silver ores are found in true lodes, mostly vertical, or nearly so, and assay from $60 to over $10,000 per ton. The lodes—ancient filled up crevices—are from three to eight feet wide, with well defined walls. These are generally granite, except around Mount Lincoln, where the lode walls are limestone. There is no known limit to the depth of the mines. Practically the increasing temperature at depths of some thousands of feet will alone arrest further progress. This has no where been reached in this Territory, or any appreciable increase. At the Comstock mine in Nevada the heat is a serious obstacle; but in the deepest Colorado mines the temperature is about 43 degrees.

In Colorado there are three grand divisions of the mining region. The first and oldest is that drained by Clear Creek, where Georgetown, Central City, Blackhawk and Idaho are the principal towns. Most of these mines are paying well. 2d. The Boulder district, drained by Boulder Creek, northwest of Denver. Here are the Sunshine mines, both of gold and silver, discovered in the Summer of 1874. These are numerous and very rich. One of these gold mines, I am informed, has a streak in it which, when first struck, was about the thickness of a knife-blade; but at the depth of sixty feet it had increased to three-fourths of an inch. This rich seam assays $250,000 to the ton, being nearly one-half pure gold. Besides this, there is a seam of sixteen inches of rich pay ore or quartz. The third and richest district is the San Juan country, where the mines are principally silver; but there is some gold and any quantity of lead. Here some thousands of lodes have been discovered, rich and well defined, and yet the country is but partially explored. This region is drained by the San Juan (pronounced San Wan), a tributary of the Colorado, which reaches tide water at the head of the Gulf of California. On the Animus, a branch of the San Juan, the richest and most numerous mines are found, and three-fourths of the travel through Del Norte this spring is to that district. Del Norte is a new and stirring town on the Rio Grande river, on the western border of San Lois Park, where the river enters that valley from the mountainous region of the west, and most of the travel to the San Juan country is up the valley of that river.

When I was here in 1872, I met an explorer from that region who told me of a lead mine which he had examined—a solid mass of galena, between thirty and forty feet wide and miles in length, and of unknown depth, so pure as to be almost equal to pure lead. The story struck my mind as a little Munchausenish, so I said nothing about it in letters I wrote at that time. But now find, from the most unquestionable authority that, so far from exaggerating, the man did not tell me more than half the truth. That immense mass of lead is there—can be traced for miles without excavating the ground, is from forty to 90 feet in width, and yields 90 per cent. of pure lead. And yet no one has taken it up; for to carry lead out from there to the commercial cities would cost more than it is worth.

I am told that in 1874 the new discoveries of silver mines claimed and put on record averaged twenty-five per day. This year the number of explorers is greatly increased, and the number of new discoveries is likely to be correspondingly large. When a poor man finds a mine and enters it, he generally has it tested by experts and then puts it in the market at a fixed price, being unable himself to operate it. That done, he makes another discovery and entry, and having some money, works it himself. An expert at this business often amasses wealth. Others follow exploring as a distinct business—hard, rough and exciting. The field is wide, for even in Colorado alone the mineral region covers an area as large as all the State of Pennsylvania.

In a week or two I expect to visit a hot medicinal spring on the Upper Rio Grande, on the gateway to the San Juan country. While there I expect to make myself more familiar with this novel business and that extraordinary region, and will be able to give you something more. J. C.

THE EGYPTIAN HAREM.

A Lady's Privileged Visit—The Viceroy's Beautiful Daughter.

A letter from Cairo, Egypt, dated April 5th, gives the following account of a visit made by the writer, a lady, to the harem of the Viceroy: Mlle. Hartz, French governess to one of the Princess's grandchildren, had graciously been placed at my disposal as interpreter, and after having taken a diminutive cup of coffee ordered by the slaves, I followed her through two large waiting-rooms into a vast drawing-room. I say drawing-room, for the French carpet, French chandeliers and French gilt tables take all Oriental names out of my mouth. The divans (or divans) were the only characteristic furniture remaining. A number of white slaves were standing about, who showed us to seats, when I had the satisfaction of collecting my scattered thoughts and surveying the objects around me. After five minutes' conversation with my interpreter a heavy curtain was raised, and an elderly lady, queerly dressed in Turkish trousers, French jacket and Oriental turban studded with magnificent gems made her appearance. I stepped forward to meet her, made my *salaam* successfully, was embraced and led to the principal divan, where she made me sit upon her right hand, through the interpreter I was welcomed cordially and gracefully to Egypt, where it seems the past services of my husband are remembered gratefully. Pipes were brought, and, as I knew there was no better road to the hearts of these Oriental ladies than to smoke all they offer, I courageously put my lips to at least twenty, and was really on the point of feeling I had had enough of it, when the three first wives of the Viceroy were announced. They knew I was at Kasree Nil, and came to invite me to visit their several palaces. I was sadly disappointed as to their beauty and thoroughly disgusted at their untidiness and want of taste. Their sadly combed hair was decorated with horrid muslin "toques" evidently fabricated by a stupid maid, and this charged with magnificent jewels and no end of diamonds. They were particularly gracious to me, and the day of my visit was fixed. Wife No. 1 may have been a handsome woman in her youth—she is now 35, and a grandmother! She, like the others, was once a slave; her first child raised her to the dignity of wife, and her first son to that of grand princess. She was accompanied by her first mistress of ceremonies, who is at the same time first slave. The latter approached our hostess, kissed the hem of her robe, touched her right hand to her forehead, and was rewarded by a kiss, after which ceremony she took a seat, cross-legged, on a cushion at our feet. The princesses paid me no end of compliments on my toilet, and expressed themselves gratified that I should have paid them an attention which strangers in general did not seem to understand. They quite pulled me to pieces in order to see how the dress was made, and were particularly interested in the manner of the "pouff."

"Having been told that it was my place to leave when I thought proper, I knew that, contrary to European custom, the Princess would not give me *congé*, so I smoked my last pipe, drank my last cup of coffee, and performing my *salaam* to the best of my ability, withdrew, the French governess accompanying me to the first ante chamber, where we again sat down on a divan, and where I enjoyed a long and interesting conversation with her. Two slaves then approached with a splendid platter; two others took from it two gold cups, and we drank the most delicious cooling concoction imaginable. My interpreter then took leave of me; the first slave put her arm around me, and I, passive as a lamb, was led, not to the slaughter, but into the magnificent garden where I was to be confined to my terrifying eunuch. But half way a curious scene met our eyes. A lady of great beauty, dressed in a low-necked blue silk, with a lace overdress, train, fan mounted with jewels, and covered with diamonds, came leisurely up the gravel path, followed by twenty eunuchs! I wished to continue my way to the right, but my companion would not let me; said many things in Turkish and led me up to the fine lady, who, after a few words of conversation with my guide, took my hand, drew it through her arm, and led me under the covered veranda, where chairs were brought, my guide dismissed after an interpreter, and we admired one another nutely, but expressively. Four—five—six slaves were sent after the interpreter by my fine lady, during which time I was in an Arabian night's tales, as to who and what she could be, and at last the poor French girl arrived full run.

My charming surprise proved to be the eldest daughter of the Viceroy (whose mother I had just seen), and whose romantic marriage is too long a story for to-day's letter, but you shall hear it when we meet. She was as pretty, as charming and as delighted to have met me as heart could desire, and in spite of my excuses of many engagements and promises to visit her in Alexandria, I was obliged to accept her pressing invitation for the following day. "I have my handsomest palace in Cairo," translated the interpreter, blushing. "I can't show you my husband, but you will see my baby and every room in the palace, and you will tell me if there are finer in France." I did not quite understand her whether she meant the babies or rooms, but I bowed and rose to leave. She embraced me quite as a dear old friend might have done, and I own I left the garden of Kasre Nile charmed with the Viceroy's lovely daughter, and quite understanding that even a Frenchman could be forgiven for having risked his neck to see and speak to her.

PERSONAL.

WHITELAW REID has been transposed into "the tall editor in the young tower."

LOUISA ALCOTT has earned $60,000 from the sale of her books—and the end is not yet.

WILSON, a Conservative, has been elected to the British Parliament from West Suffolk.

MR. TENNYSON'S forthcoming drama is said to contain a simile derived from the transit of Venus.

PRINCE BISMARCK has received from King Oscar the Order of the Seraph, the highest order in Sweden.

MR. E. L. GODKIN, of *The Nation*, has purchased and occupies the residence of ex-Secretary Richardson, at Cambridge.

TAPPAN WENTWORTH, of Lowell, Mass., who died on the 13th inst., bequeated the bulk of his property to Dartmouth College. The bequest is estimated at $175,000.

SHERMAN goes right along as though nothing had happened. Likewise does Sheridan. And yet books and brides are not every-day occurrences with the Generals.

THE Cologne *Gazette* announces that Princess Julie of Rattenberg, wife of Prince Alexander of Hesse, has seceded from the Church of Rome and adopted the Protestant faith.

MR. MOODY is reported in London as saying, in a speech about Young Men's Christian Associations, that their building in New York was "the handsomest in that city." Mr. Mullett is yet to be heard from.

SHERMAN says he saw General Thomas get his horse into a gallop but once during the Atlanta campaign. The grand old man didn't gallop his horse even at Chickamauga. He got out of the saddle and declined to budge.

MLLE. TIETJENS, when she comes to this country in the Fall, under the direction of Mr. Strakosch, will be accompanied on her operatic tour by Mlle. Belocca, the Russian prima donna, Brignoli, Trebelli-Bettini, and the other leading members of Mapleson's company.

CHARLES WILLIAM SIKES, the chief originator of the system of Postoffice Savings Banks in England, is said to have realized to the country through this means not less than $580,000, and they are talking in Parliament of some pecuniary acknowledgment of the service he has rendered.

AMONG the revivals of Centennial literature is Judge Nathanial Mile's Sapphic ode, called "The American Hero," written by fire-light immediately on hearing the news of the battle of Bunker Hill. It was said to have been as popular among the soldiers of the Centennial army as "John Brown's Body" was in the late war.

LORD CHARLES PELHAM CLINTON, of England, representative of the English proprietors of the Mount Carbon estate, situated in the Kanawha valley, West Virginia, has presented to Peter Gibson, proprietor of the Gibson House, in Cincinnati, a magnificent set of silver plate, valued at four thousand dollars, for his gratuitous services in protecting and managing that estate for a series of years.

Now it is claimed that the genealogical tree of the Washingtons was a good deal older than the cherry tree—that it can be traced back, in fact, to the twelfth century. Mr. Simplinson, rector of Brington, Northamptonshire, England, is quoted as stating that the family lived in his parish fifty years before their removal to Amerika, and that in the Brington church the memorial tablets of the family still exist. Among them is the following memorial of Laurence Washington, said to be the great-grandfather of Washington's great-grandfather: "Here lieth the bodi of Laurence Washington, sonne and heire of Robert Washington of Solograve, in the County of Northampton; he married the eldest daughter of —— Butler, of Tees, in the County of Sussex, Esquire, who had issue by her 8 sonnes and 9 daughters, which Laurence deceased, 13 of Decr., Anno Domini 1616."

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE Prussian Diet has adjourned.

AT an Elmira (N. Y.) funeral eight ladies officiated as pall bearers.

THE Ohio Democratic State Convention will be held in Columbus to-day.

AN Indianapolis rag picker, recently deceased, left $100,000 to her surprised heirs.

IT is reported that San Francisco is to have a new theatre and hotel combined, to cost $500,000.

THE Persian Railroad concession to Falkenkagen has lapsed because the contract was not fulfilled.

THE Senatorial Convention of the Twelfth Ohio district nominated Wm. Miller, of Columbus, for State Treasurer.

THE one hundredth annual commencement of the Brenn University, at Providence, R. I., took place on Wednesday.

IF you ask the average man what time it is, six seconds after he has restored his watch to his pocket, he cannot tell you.

CAPT. JOE. GREEN was fatally stabbed at Newark, N. J., on Tuesday evening, by a Mrs. Murray, who accused him of leading her husband to drink.

WHEN the official Chinese newspaper, the *Shanghae Shenpao*, prints an official piece of news in blue ink, double the usual number of copies are sold.

THE union of the Presbyterian Church and the Church of Scotland has been consummated, and is to be designated the Presbyterian Church of Canada.

A DISPATCH from Los Angeles, Cal., says Lieut. Wheeler and exploring party, camped near that city, will start in a few days on a journey of exploration.

BOSTON claims the oldest newspaper carrier in the Union in the person of Mr. David Griffin, a veteran of eighty-nine, and a carrier for seventeen consecutive years.

THE perverseness of the grasshoppers is illustrated in the fact that they flew away just about the time it was discovered that they could be made into highly palatable and nutricious soup.

SOME miscreant is found to have sawed almost in two the ladder leading into the deepest part of a silver mine near Eureka, Nevada. It is supposed that the object of the deed was revenge for past bad treatment.

THE Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad has approved the basis for an agreement which the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad entered into in New York on Friday last, and telegraphed their action to the Baltimore & Ohio Company.

A MAN who had saved the life of a daughter of a Boston millionare received $2 50 from the grateful parent. He was so overcome with the magnificent bounty that he paid out every cent of it to seventeen organ grinders to simultaneously serenade his benefactor.

LOG-ROLLING was carried about far enough in the last Nebraska legislature when $10,000 were appropriated for the establishment of an Institute for the Blind, at Nebraska City. This flourishing institution now entertains six inmates, of whom four are girls and two boys. Three of the girls are sisters and the boys are brothers.

"HARPER'S MAGAZINE," for July, has been received and is a very entertaining number. Its table of contents includes "Newburyport and its Neighborhood," "Phantoms," "A Glance at the Island of Lewis," "Where?" "Caricature of the Revolutionary Period," "From the Spanish of Calderon," "Wanderings in Brittany," "The Story of a Trombone," "The Schoen of Bunker Hill," "The Sentinel," "The Stone Age in Europe," "Garth," and a number of other instructive and interesting articles.

THE body of McMahon, a school teacher, was found near Mesquite Parish, La., on Sunday. His head, arms, and legs were severed from his body. One of the raiders killed by McNeeley's men in Texas had on McMahon's clothes. Optimax followers are very mad at the defeat of the raiders by McNeely, and swear they will have three for one. Some of the recaptured cattle belong to men living more than two hundred miles from the Rio Grande. The stock in Western Texas is very much scattered for want of attention, herdmen fearing the Mexican raiders.

THE begging nuisance increases with the fair weather. On our business streets and most fashionable thoroughfares may be seen the stout, red-nosed vagabond soliciting charity, as well as the hideously-deformed, reeking in filth and exhibiting their putrid sores to passers, and with outstretched hands, almost demanding alms, because of their misfortunes. The charity thus given day after day passes into the impoverishment, but seems to increase the number of applicants. Let the really needy be sent to the almshouse, where they can be provided for, and the imposters sent to the workhouse.

THE following, from the *Courier*, of Zanesville, Ohio, hits no one in particular, but is wonderfully characteristic: "This is about the time the Democratic candidates for office walk up to the boys, slap them on the shoulder, and say: Come and take a drink. It will do you good. This is oppressive weather. Take a little for your stomach's sake. Now, Bill, I want you to be a delegate to the convention. The boys have pushed me out for an office. I don't want it, but you know how it is. When a man comes before a convention he don't want to be beaten. I am in favor of personal liberty. Whenever a man wants anything to drink I want him to take it, in moderation, of course. That is the kind of a man I am."

AN UNPROFITABLE MISSION.

The Collections Didn't Foot Up Handsomely.

In the far-away towns of Iowa there was lately heard the voice of an aged, uncouth, rough-shod, and unanointed "missionary." His loins were girt about with an old skate-strap; his raiment was generally divided with reference to joints rather than to seams; his shoulders were covered with a loose blouse, which joined in free dalliance with the breezes. The services conducted by this ancient preacher were highly original and unique. He sang his own hymns and prayed his own prayers, but he preached other people's sermons. The most solemn part of the proceedings was the taking up of a collection. This the preacher never, under any circumstances, neglected. His continual appeal was: "Give freely, and it shall be given to you again, full measure, pressed down and running over." But the Iowa people, however devout, are not easily deceived in carnal affairs. To the view of the keen country dealer, who kept one eye on heaven and the other on his sugar barrel, there appeared to be something too much of collection taking, and too little of prolonged and exhaustive praying, in the ancient preacher's meetings. So the collections dwindled gradually away almost to nothing, notwithstanding the fervent and often stormy expostulations of the saintly man. At last an awful crisis came. The total subscription, at the close of a long and eloquent sermon, was one solitary nickel. The preacher raised his withered hand to heaven, and called for judgment upon the hard hearted and stiff-necked people who were thus leaving one of the saints to perish. A scoffer in the crowd shouted his defiance, and told the old preacher to "take to scissors-grinding, his natural occupation, and earn an honest livelihood." Upon him turned the venerable missionary, and exclaimed, "See here, young man, if I have another word from you, I'll punch you so far you won't get back in a week; I whipped one man out at Stuart, and I can whip another in just five minutes;" and he cursed and swore in the most unpointed manner. A newly-made grave in the wilds of Western Iowa now marks the spot where the ancient preacher took in his last collection.—*Chicago Tribune.*

The Situation of Mrs. Lincoln.

The action taken by Mr. Robert T. Lincoln in regard to his mother's mental disorder was founded upon consultation with members of her family, with the most intimate friends of the late President, and with six of the leading physicians of Chicago, who after a full examination of the case assured him that by any further delay he would render himself responsible for a probable tragedy. Mrs. Lincoln is receiving treatment under the care of Dr. R. J. Patterson, at his residence, Bellevue-place, situated on Batavia-ave., one of the most beautiful villages in Northern Illinois, about thirty-seven miles from Chicago. Dr. Patterson is a gentleman of high repute for his skill in mental disorders, but devotes his attention entirely to ladies, of whom there are about a dozen under his charge. Mrs. Lincoln (with her attendant, a young lady formerly a school teacher, selected for this position on account of her kindness and intelligence,) occupies two very pleasant rooms in the part of the house reserved for the private residence of the Doctor and his family, and has no reason to be aware that any other patients are in the house. She takes her meals in her rooms or at the Doctor's private table, as she chooses, drives and walks out when and where she pleases, but when out is always accompanied by either Mrs. or Miss Patterson or her special attendant, for all of whom she expresses a great liking. Such being the influence of the quiet and pleasant surroundings that nothing whatever has occurred to render necessary anything more than a prudent supervision, and this is given by pleasant companionship, without any appearance of restraint. At present her derangement exhibits itself mainly in a general mental feebleness and incapacity, and it is not yet possible to give an opinion as to her restoration.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings.

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1863.

Assets January 1, 1873, - - - - $778,251.56

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STOCKS

Dealt in at the New York Stock Exchange bought and sold by us on margin of five per cent.

Privileges

Negotiated at one to two per cent. from market on members of the New York Exchange or responsible parties. Large sums have been realized the past 30 days. Put or call costs on 100 shares

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Straddles $250 each control 200 shares of stock for 30 days without further risk, while many thousand dollars profit may be gained. Advice and information furnished. Phamplet, containing valuable statistical information and showing how Wall street operations are conducted sent

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Bankers and Brokers,
No. 2 Wall street, New York.

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43 Wood St., opposite St. Charles Hotel,

WINDOW GLASS,
Of all sizes, cut to order.
VIALS, BOTTLES AND DEMIJOHNS.
FRUIT JARS,
Of old and Reliable Patterns.
Prices to suit times. Quality and style equal to any made in the country. apr-287

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USE
AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT.
Put up in cans of all sizes and color, ready to dip the brush in and use. Any one can be his own painter or make a business by using it. It is the cheapest and best. Try a sample can. Sold at

No. 63 Wood Street,
ONIONS, BALDWIN & CO.,
PITTSBURGH.

Dissolution of Partnership.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of EWENS & ORR, was by mutual consent dissolved on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1875. The business of the firm will be carried on hereafter by TOM T. EWENS, who is authorized to collect all moneys due the firm and to pay all debts against it.

TOM T. EWENS,
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Fruit Jars
AND
Jelly Tumblers.
J. P. SMITH, SON & CO.,
189 Liberty street, near Sixth.

MERCHANT TAILOR.
B. TIEGEL,
No. 53 Smithfield Street,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Spring and Summer Wear.
LOWEST PRICES.

Park Hair Dressing Saloon.

Hair Dressing, Hair Cutting, Shaving and Shampooing, in the latest style. Also, Cupping and Leeching, at

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BRUSHES—FINE DUSTING BRUSHES, Window and Sweeping Brushes, Shoe and Clothes Brushes, Feather Dusters and Furniture Brushes, received and for sale by

JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner of Liberty and Ninth streets.

FINE BASKETS—EXTRA QUALITY Lunch and Traveling Baskets, Market and School Baskets, Clothes Hampers and Baskets, just received and for sale by

JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner of Liberty and Ninth street.

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May 20, '75. 116 Water street.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE on good city and country property.
JOHN A. CARR THERS,
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Above Smithfield street.

POTASH—10 CASKS NO. 1, FOR SALE by J. R. CANFIELD,
May 20, '75. 116 Water street.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16.

NEW AND DESIRABLE
SUMMER DRESS GOODS!
AT
EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

At 12½c, Fine All Linen Suitings.
At 18¾c, Yard-wide Fine Dress Linens.
At 25c, 31c and 37½c, Bargains in Dress Linens.

At 12½c, Fine Black Grenadines, worth 25c.
At 12½c and 18¾c, Bargains in Striped Grenadines.
At 25c, Bargains in Black Striped Grenadines.
At 37½c and 50c, Black Hernanis, worth one-third more.
Extra Bargains in Best Black Hernanis.

BLACK AND COLORED
DRESS SILKS!
MOST DECIDED BARGAINS,
In all qualities, from lowest to finest.
At $1 to $1.25, Unsurpassed Bargains in Black Silks.
At $1 50, Best Black Silk yet offered at that price.
At $1.75, $1.87½ and $2, Bargains in Extra Black Silks.
At 50c and 75c, Bargains in Summer Silks.
At $2.25 to $4.50, Best Black Dress Silks at very much under usual prices.

At 12½c, New Invisible Plaids—usual price 25c.
At 18¾c and 25c, Bargains in New Plaids.
At 31c and 37½c, New invisible Plaids.
At 25c, Bargains in New Dress Goods.

Black Cashmeres and Alpacas
Unusual good value offered.
At 25c, 37½c and 50c, Bargains in Black Alpacas.
At 62½c, 75c, 87c and $1, Bargains in Black Cashmeres.
Finest Black Cashmeres and Alpacas, very low.

VERY LOWEST PRICES IN
Mourning Dress Goods, all kinds,
Fine Dress Goods, of every description.

LADIES' NEW
SUMMER READY-MADE SUITS
Linen, Lawn, Serge, Alpaca, Pongee, &c.

WILLIAM SEMPLE
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197 AND 199
PENN AVENUE,
Have Open Full Lines of
THIN GAUZE
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VESTS & DRAWERS
In all Sizes and Grades for
Ladies, Misses, Men and Boys,
AT
Lowest Prices.

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CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.

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NO. 78 FOURTH AVENUE,

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Buy and sell on Commission GOVERNMENT BONDS, STATE AND CITY SECURITIES, RAILROAD BONDS AND STOCKS.

Especial attention paid to purchase and sale of all LOCAL SECURITIES of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES WANTED; ALSO $25,000 WARD SCHOOL BONDS.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, June 17, 1875.

There was a fair degree of business transacted at the banks yesterday, and a moderate demand for loans was apparent. We notice more activity, also, in general trade. Pittsburgh seems to offer some contrast to other cities, both East and West, in that, when they were prosperous during portions of the past winter, it was very dull here; and when we are moderately prosperous, as at the present, it is intensely dull with them. Whether we operate under different laws, or are governed by different circumstances we do not undertake to say; but the facts are as we state them. In real estate and local stocks we have a moderate activity, with small margin for profit.

London papers give further particulars of the recent great failures in the iron trade and among the discount houses connected therewith as sellers of the paper of the exploded Aberdare Company. The main facts were that the Aberdare property, besides costing an immense sum in the first place, seems to have been worked to little profit in the main for the last twenty-five years. Its present involvements are hard upon $4,000,000. Messrs. Sanderson, the bill brokers, are in for so large a loss as to ruin them. Messrs. Gilead A. Smith & Co. have not fared much better. The firm (says the London *Times*) has been established about seven or eight years, and was largely engaged in the American iron trade.

—The New York *Evening Post* of the 12th makes the significant remark that—some notable facts show that the present tendency of capital is toward real estate, and when this point becomes more fully assured it cannot fail to strengthen the market. Just what these notable facts are the *Post* does not say; but the statement is corroborative of the theory maintained for the last year in the *Inter-Ocean*, viz.: that the old rule that real estate is the last thing to decline and the last thing to rise would find a notable exception in the situation caused by the panic, and that in this case city real estate would be the first thing to increase in value.

—It is now claimed in New York that a considerable portion of the United States five-twenties in 1862 called in for the sinking fund of July 1 will be found in the hands of the syndicate of Messrs. Rothschilds, in London, and will be turned directly into the Treasury at Washington on their account. This, of course, reduces the redemptions at the New York Sub-Treasury to a corresponding amount. It also reduces the prospective exports of gold, hence the decline in its price.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	117	5-20's 1867, coup.	123½
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.	120	1865—coupons	124¾
5-20's 1862	118½	10-40's	117½
" 1864	118½	New 5 per cents	117½
" 1865	122¾	New 4½ per cents	107¾
" 1865 new	124	10-40's—coupons	119¾

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Cen.	102¾	Ohio & Mississippi	23¾
R. I.	116¾	Union Pacific	74½
C. C. & I. C.	4½	Harlem	135
St. Paul	22¾	Adams Express	100¼
North Western Com	37¾	American Express	60¾
Do. Pref.	55	U. S. Express	43
Michigan Southern	64¼	Wells, Fargo & Co. Ex.	93½
Do. Central	90¾	Quicksilver	16½
Do. Pref.	109¾	Mariposa	7½
Rock Island	102½	Hannibal & St. Jos.	22
Cleve. & Pitts.	88½	Panama	128
Pacific Mail	39¾	Iron Mountain	19½
Western Union Tel.	75¾		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R (S)	56½	Oil Creek (S)	9½
Reading (S)	54	Cen. Trans (S)	45¾
U. Cos. of N. J. (S)	131	Empire Do	
Lehigh Valley (S)	66½	C. C. & I. R. R. 7-30 (S)	96¾
ex. div	60	P. C. & St. L. 7's (S)	75

NEW YORK, June 16, 1875.

Money was easy at 2@3; prime mercantile paper 3½ to 6. Sterling was weaker at 487 for sixty days and 490 for sight. The customs receipts were $291,000. Gold was firm at 116@117. The carrying rates were 1@3. Loans were also made flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $620,000. The clearings were $35,000,000. Governments are strong. The specie shipments to Europe were $1,900,000, of which $1,760,000 was gold coin, and the remainder silver. The engagements for to-morrow are $75,000, with the expectation that $1,000,000 will be sent. Some bankers look for the shipment of $2,000,000 or $3,000,000 on Saturday, and expect the total export for the week to range from $5,000,000 to $6,000,000. Railroad mortgages are firm. State bonds are quiet and strong. Tennessees are higher.

The Bunker Hill Centennial and New York yacht race depleted Wall street to-day, and the markets were intensely dull, especially during the afternoon. The market opened firm and advanced ¼ to ½ per cent. Union Pacific advanced from 74¾ to 74¾ ex-dividend, and Western Union from 75¼ to 75¾. At the first call Pacific Mail declined from 39¾ to 39½, and there was a reaction in the remainder of the list in sympathy. Toward 1 o'clock a partial recovery ensued, but another reaction took place at the second call. Wabash broke from 9 to 7¾ and recovered to 8. Kansas Pacific declined from 19¼ to 20. News from Baltimore caused a slight advance, which was not long sustained.

Stocks were generally weaker at the close, although the changes were slight and business very dull. A feature of the day was the strength of investment shares. New Jersey Central advanced to 110, Michigan Central to 68, Delaware, Lackawana & Western to 118¾, Illinois Central to 101¾, and Morris & Essex to 100.

A cable to Kiernan's News Agency reports further failures in London, among them Benson & Co., railway supplies, and Rainbow, Holloway & Co., paper hatter with liabilities of £125,000 sterling. Messrs. J. S. Kennedy & Co. were the New York correspondents of Benson & Co., and Mr. Kennedy, who is in London, telegraphed that all bills drawn by his firm on Benson & Co. would be promptly protected. It is stated that Lumley Collie & Co., of Manchester, England, who failed yesterday, made a great deal of money in blockade running during our war.

The $657,000 cs. Louis six per cent. gold bonds, placed in the market here, have all been taken for investment, at a handsome price.

The transactions at the Stock Exchange aggregated 165,000 shares, of which 20,300 were Pacific Mail, 20,000 Western Union, 17,000 Northwest, 5,000 St. Paul, 5,000 Erie, 47,000 Lake Shore, and 12,000 Union Pacific.

Governments.—U. S. Coupons of '81, 12½; 5-20s of '62, 118¾; do of '64, 118¾; do of '65, 122¾; do of '65, new, 124; do of '67, 124¾; do of '68, 124¾; new 5s, 118¾; 10-40s, 119¾; currency 6s, 120¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri 6s, 102½; Tennessee old, 50¾; do new, 50¾; Virginia new, 37¾; do old, 37; North Carolina old, 20¾; do new, 11.

Stocks.—Canton, 63; Western Union Telegraph Company, 75½; Quicksilver, 16½; Adams Express, 100¼; Wells & Fargo, 93¾; American Express, 60¾; United States Express, 44½; Pacific Mail, 39¾; New York Central, 102½; Erie, 17½; Erie, preferred, 32; Harlem, 135; Harlem preferred, 124; Michigan Central, 67; Pittsburgh, 88; North Western, common, 37½; preferred, 55¾; Western Union Tel., 75¾; New Jersey Central, 110¾; St Paul, 32¾; St. Paul, preferred, 55; Toledo & Wabash, 7½; do preferred, 15; Fort Wayne, 99; Terre Haute, 5; Terre Haute, preferred, 19; Chicago & Alton, 101½; Chicago & Alton, preferred, 106½; Ohio & Mississippi, 23¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 50; Burlington & Quincy, 113; Lake Shore, 64½; C. C. & I. C., 4½; Illinois Central, 101½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 14½; Union Pacific, 74¾; Central Pacific, 105½; Union, 104½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 118¾.

LONDON, June 16—5 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £416,000. Consols: Money, 93; account, 93½; 5-20s, 85, 106½; do '67, ex-div. 106½; 10-40s, 104½; new 5s, 103¾; New York Central, 93; Erie, 14½; do preferred, 34.

FRANKFORT, June 16.—5-20s '62, 90.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, June 16.—Cotton dull at 18¼@18¾c; futures closed bid; weekly sales of 1,800 bales; June 18 11-32@18c; August 18 3-32@18 5-16c; September 18c; October 18 21-32c; November 18 7-32@18 9-16c; December 18 13-32@18 15-16c; January 18 27-32@19c; February 19 1-16@19¼c.

NEW ORLEANS, June 15.—Cotton dull; movement restricted by want of supplies of kinds wanted by factories refusing to make concessions; sales of 400 bales; quotations are unchanged; receipts to-day, exports to continent 1,120; coastwise 3,991; stock 58,409.

Wool.

BOSTON, June 16.—Domestic wool continues quite steady, manufacturers purchasing in lots as wanted, while prices remain the same; sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces at 50@57c, including all grades of Michigan and Wisconsin fleeces at 48@50c; delaine and delaine washed at 48@50c; this description is accumulating; superfine and X pulled 37@38c, as to quality.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, June 16, 1875.

There is a firmer feeling in the flour and grain markets, under the influence of late advices from the source of supply, but as yet there has been no advance in this market; our merchants are inclined to wait a little, in order to ascertain whether the movement is legitimate or the result of Chicago manipulation. The Chicago *Tribune*, of Tuesday, says: "There is some reason to fear that the late rains in England have done material damage to the potato crop. If this should prove to have been seriously injured, the effect on wheat would be scarcely less than that due to a partial failure of the wheat crop in the British Isles. One thing is certain: the firmer feeling in wheat in the English markets at a time when our exports are large, as compared with those of several months past, shows that Europe wants our wheat more than it was thought to want it when prices were lower than now. This is encouraging, and all the more as the encouragement was unexpected. The bear interest here operated in the belief that the moment our prices had reached to a point where shipments could be made, the European markets would at once decline in anticipation of large supplies. But the reverse is the case, the grain is wanted. Though it is possible to rush up prices here so far as to again bring the shipping movement to a standstill."

APPLES—Continue quiet and unchanged; selling at $2@2 ½ bbl, according to quality and condition.

APPLE BUTTER—50@55c ₰ gal.

BEANS—The receipts continue light, and the market is firmer although quiet; quotable: $1.80@1.85 for mediums, and $1.90@2 for navies.

BUTTER—The market continues slow and the general tone is weak, but fair prime fresh stock prices remain about as last quoted; prime to choice solid packed, 18@20.

CHEESE—It is good supply, and the market continues weak, with holders anxious to reduce stocks; we continue to quote prime Ohio Factory at 11 to 11½c.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples are quotable at 7@7½ for fair and 8@8½ for prime to choice. Peaches, Halves, 10@10½.

EGGS—The market was reported steady to-day at 10c for fresh stock; it is but proper to state, however, that the receipts appear to be increasing slightly.

FLOUR—The general spirit of the market is firmer, but prices remain unchanged. We repeat former quotations: Spring wheat flour, $5.75@6.25, for the middle figure for choice Minnesotas; Winters at $6.25@6.50 for red and $6.75@7 for amber and white, Rye Flour, $4@4.25.

GROCERIES—Trade in the leading grocery staples continues dull, with but little prospect of any improvement for a month or more to come, and there are now no new crops worthy of special notice. Both Coffee and Sugars are reported steady but quiet. A Rio telegram under date of June 12th says: Receipts Coffee for the week, 45,000 bags; purchases do. for the United States, 55,000 bags; stock, 120,000 bags; price, 8½@c; Exchange, 27½d.

Crushed	11¾	Standard B	10¾
Granulated	11¾	Ex C Standard	10¼
Powdered	11¾	Demarara	9¾@10¼
Standard A	11¼	New Orleans	8¾@9¼
N. O. Sugar	8¾@ 9¼	Refined Yellows	8¾@9¾

COFFEES.

Rio Good	20 @21	Roasted loose	28¾
Rio Prime	22 @23	R. Java, Jhpkgs	40
Rio Fancy	24 @25	R. Java loose	38¾
R. Rio, lb pkgs	27		

RICE.

Rangoon ₰ lb	7 @7¾	Patna ₰ lb	7¾@8
Carolina ₰ lb	8¼@8¾		

MOLASSES.

Porto Rico	50@55	New Orleans	75@80
Demarara	50@55		

GRAIN—The grain markets continue quiet, although there is a firmer feeling in consequence of the recent reaction at Chicago. Wheat is quiet and nominally unchanged; Penn'a and Ohio red, $1.25@1.30; do, amber and white, 2 to 5 cents additional. There is very little arriving with the exception of that consigned to the mills. The Oat market continues dull but unchanged at 47 to 48 for mixed and 49 to 50 for white. Car Corn is quiet, and notwithstanding the receipts have been comparatively light for some days, the supply is in excess of present requirements; quotable 74 to 75c on track. Shelled Corn dull and nominal at 73 to 80 free in elevator. Rye quiet and unchanged; $1.15 to $1.20.

HAY—There is a steady demand for baled, and the market is firm but unchanged; selling on track at $22 to $24 ₰ ton, for fair to prime timothy.

POTATOES.—The market is steady and the receipts are not excessive; Peerless, Early Rose, 85 to 90 cts ₰ bushel on track, and $1 in a jobbing way from store.

PROVISIONS'—Trade continues fairly active and prices unchanged. A Chicago paper of Tuesday says: "The statement of stock in store on the 1st of the month was looked forward to with much interest. It is believed that a fair decrease will be shown in lard and meats, but we have until now but than 80,000 barrels of pork here, against 47,428 barrels a year ago, and 73,486 barrels at date in 1873, almost 50,000 barrels of the latter being old. Of course the 80,000 barrels embrace all kinds. This is a rather heavy load to carry so late in the season."

Hams—Extra S. C. ₰ lb	13¾	Lard—Prime Leaf tierces, ₰ lb	15
Shoulders, Ex. S. C.	10¾	Do., half barrels	15½
B'fast Bacon, S. C.	14	Lard—Ref. for summer use in tierces	15¾
Dried Beef, Ex. Sm'k'd	15½	Do., in ½ bbls	15¾
Beef Tongues Sugar Cured, lb pcs	@6.50	Do., in ½ bbl'n	16¾
Bacon Shoulders	9¾	Do., in 5 lb tinnlets	16¾
Clear Rib Sides	12¾	Do., 5 lb do	17¾
Clear Sides	12¾	Do., 3 lb pails	18¾
Mess Pork, ₰ bbl	22.00	Do., 5 lb do	18¾
Miner's Lard Oil		Ham Sausage	14

TWINE—Five Chickens, ₰ lb, 20@25c; ₰ pair.

RAGS—Quiet and unchanged; sales at 2¾@3c for good to prime; woolen ¾c ₰ lb.

TALLOW—Steady at 6¾@7¼c for prime city rendered, and 7¾@8c for country.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, June 16, 1875.
PITTSBURGH CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

ARRIVALS.

Following were the arrivals of live stock at these yards from Sunday up until noon to-day, and, to afford a comparison, we append those of the corresponding time last week also:

	Cattle.		Hogs.	Sheep.
	Through.	Local.		
Sunday	62 cars.	26 cars.	54 cars.	19 cars.
Monday	56 "	17 "	16 "	7 "
Tuesday	7 "	11 "	16 "	20 "
Wednesday	20 "	11 "	16 "	24 "
Total	135	123 "	91 "	73 "
Same time last week	166	75 "	76 "	79 "

Briggs, Dock & Drum, Wholesale Dealers and Commission Merchants for the sale of Live Stock, at the Central Stock Yards, East Liberty, report as follows:

CATTLE.

The most noticeable feature we have to record in connection with the cattle trade is the large increase in the arrivals of local stock, by which we have been enabled to be sold here, and the falling off, on the other hand, of through consignments; there were 123 cars reported during the four days ending at noon to-day, against 75 cars the same time last week, whereas the through consignments only footed up 139 cars. The effect of this was to increase business, and as a consequence we like in the fact that the sales footed up 1,656 head during the time under review, against 984 the same time last week. The quality has rather common, as compared with the past two or three months, and while there were not so many Texans, there was a very perceptible increase in the offerings of grassers, hence while the common and medium grades were forcedown from 15 to 25c ₰ cwt., the advantage in the value of good corn fed cattle was but slight, if any at all. However, notwithstanding the slightly pet luck as regards prices, there was a more cheerful feeling manifested, both buyers and sellers were gratified to learn of the increased receipts of cattle, as well as the guarantee that business will improve. With an increased supply here, there will be an increased demand for shipment to all the principal seaboard points, and one of the main reasons why there have been so few buyers recently was in consequence of the very limited offerings, as in addition to extreme prices the regular buyers were unable to get the right kind of stock. There have been some 50 cars bought for Philadelphia already, and with a very fair attendance of buyers from other points, we look for a demand fully equal to the supply during the balance of the week for all grades of natives. Texans do not appear to be wanted, either here or in the east, nor is it strange when it is taken into consideration that but very few of those arriving here are at all suitable for beef, and the indications are that prices for this particular grade of stock will be forced down very considerably.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra 1,400@1,500 steers	7.00@7.25
Prime 1,200@1,300 steers	6.50@6.75
Good 1,050@1,150 steers	6.00@6.50
Cows, Bulls and Stags	4.00@5.00
Texan cattle, as ₰ quality	3.50@5.00
Stock Cattle, as per quality	4.00@5.00

HOGS.

With very meagre receipts and a slightly increased demand, the market has reacted somewhat since the date of our last report, and while comparatively light for some days, the supply is in excess of present requirements; quotable 5¾ to 7c on track. Shelled Corn dull and nominal at 73 to 80 free in elevator. Rye quiet and unchanged; $1.15 to $1.20.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The run, as will be seen, was somewhat below that of the corresponding time last week, and with a diminished supply and an increased demand, prices were run up from an ¼ to ¾, and at this writing there are very few remaining in the yards unsold. The quality, as a general thing, was rather common, hence good corn-fed sheep sold more readily and at better prices relatively than "grassers." Lambs continue to arrive pretty freely, but there is a wide range in prices, as there is in quality.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra 96@100 lb	5.25@5.50
Choice 86@90 lb	4.75@5.12
Good 76@80 lb	4.75@4.90
Common 70@75 lb	4.25@4.50
Lambs, 90@95 lb	4.25@4.50
Lambs, spring, quality	6.00@6.50
Calves, 100@120 lbs	5.25@7.00

All drafts must be attached to the original shipping bill, and in no case will drafts drawn for more than three-fourths of cost of stock be honored. Please telegraph Draft and Car Nos. on receipt of stock. Telegraph us for quotations $10 per car. Telegraph us for quotations $10 per car.

H. Sodwick is our authorized agent at Indianapolis, Indiana.

BRIGGS, DOCK & DRUM.

The British Iron Trade.

An exchange says.—The London *Times* has a long editorial expressing concern at the condition and prospects of the British iron trade, saying that "Belgian rails and bolt makers have until undersold Staffordshire by 45 a ton in an East Indian order, and by 45 a ton in a Finland order, while makers in France have shamefully beaten us in an order just distributed by the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway. The rate at which competition has been overtaking us may be estimated by a single example—that of the United States, where the production of iron has been quadrupled within the last twenty years." The *Times* concludes: "The great American iron market is no longer commanded by our exports, and our iron trade must beatir itself if it is to destroy still to command other markets, including the English, in which it has already found formidable rivals."

The Lumber Trade.

The whole number of logs cut last season on the Upper Mississippi is estimated by the Surveyor General of logs brought at 150,000,000, against 250,000,000 feet cut and drawn last season.

The mills at Bay City, Michigan, are running now on full time and are turning out lumber as they never did before. There are great lumber prospects for a fine season of business in the line of lumber. The trade of last week at that point was active and satisfactory. In the aggregate that business will improve. With an increased supply here, there will be an increased demand for shipment to all the principal seaboard points, and one of the main reasons why there have been so few buyers recently was in consequence of the very limited offerings, as in addition to extreme prices the regular buyers were unable to get the right kind of stock. There have been some 50 cars bought for Philadelphia already, and with a very fair attendance of buyers from other points, we look for a demand fully equal to the supply during the balance of the week for all grades of natives. Texans do not appear to be wanted, either here or in the east, nor is it strange when it is taken into consideration that but very few of those arriving here are at all suitable for beef, and the indications are that prices for this particular grade of stock will be forced down very considerably.

Cincinnati Horse Market.

The sales at the Fifth Street Horse Market for the past week foot up 340 head, mostly light to medium horses. One car-load was shipped to Richmond, Virginia, prices, $65 to $120; one car-load to York, Pa., and one do. to Memphis, Tenn., prices from $100 to $120. Also one carload to Boston, prices $100 to $140.

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY.—DAILY REPORT OF THE STAGE OF WATER, WITH CHANGES IN THE 24 HOURS ENDING 5 P. M.

Pittsburgh, June 16, 1875.

Stations.	*Above low water.*	*Change in 24 hrs.*	*Dir'n of Wind.*	*Weather.*
	ft. in.	*fl. in.*		
Cincinnati, O.	10	+2	N	Fair.
Keokuk, Iowa	9	+4	SE	Cloudy.
LaCrosse, Wis.	9			
Leavenworth	12	−2	S	Clear.
Louisville, Ky	6	−2	NW	Cloudy.
Memphis, Tenn.	19	−4	SW	Fair.
Omaha, Neb	8	−3	S	Fair.
Pittsburgh	3	−2	NW	Clear.
St. Louis, Mo.	17	+2	S	Cloudy.
St. Paul, Minn.	9	−4	SE	Fair.
Vicksburg, Miss.	26		W	Clear.

GEO. H. ROHE,
Sergeant Signal Service, U. S. A.

ARRIVALS.

Elizabeth, Irwin, Elizabeth.
Mollie Ragon, Williamson, Wheeling.

DEPARTURES.

Elizabeth, Irwin, Elizabeth.
Mollie Ragon, Williamson, Wheeling.

THE stage of water last evening was about three feet three inches, and is falling, a decline of 2 inches during the 24 hours ending at that time. Cloudy and warmer, with indications at times favorable for rain.

THERE were no arrivals or departures, excepting the regular local packets.

THE Exchange, from Cincinnati, should arrive here about Sunday or Monday.

THE Fanny Tatum was due from St. Louis, but she had not arrived when we left the landing.

IT has been definitely decided to build a boat for Kanawha river to take the place of the sunken Clara Scott.

NEW ORLEANS collected nearly $9,000 for wharfage last month, and yet she has the poorest levee accommodations of any city in the world.

THE hull of Captain John Woodburn's new boat, Rob Miller, has arrived, and the work of putting on her cabin and machinery will be commenced at once.

SOMEBODY at St. Louis is talking about suing the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* for $25,000 for saying the Fontanelle ran into the bank, disabled her and damaged her cargo. Now if that chap gets $25,000 from that paper, these Cincinnati fellows will run all the boats they own into the bank before 8 months.—*Louisville Courier.*

A LADY passenger on the Charles Morgan during the last trip from New Orleans, got off the following:

To sound her praises through the air,
I think would need an organ;
For the fastest boat beyond compare
I'm certain is the Morgan.

YESTERDAY'S Cincinnati *Commercial* says:—Captain Wash. Kerr's Granite State is repairing the Oakland break, and will be off the ways in a couple of days.... William Hall and Thomas Bobo have returned from Pittsburgh, having piloted the Smoky City to the head of the hollow.... Captain Frank T. Batcheior left for Boston via Pittsburgh, last night by rail, on a visit to his daughter, Mrs. Dr. Harvey.

A ST. LOUIS dispatch under date of 14th says:—Captain Wash. Kerr's Granite State is repairing the Oakland break, and will be off the ways in a couple of days.... William Hall and Thomas Bobo have returned from Pittsburgh, having piloted the Smoky City to the head of the hollow.... Captain Frank T. Batcheior left for Boston via Pittsburgh, last night by rail, on a visit to his daughter, Mrs. Dr. Harvey.

A ST. LOUIS dispatch under date of 14th says:—Captain Wash. Kerr's Granite State is repairing the saw-mill at Metropolis, Illinois, is here. He says the new Belle Lee will be ready to launch on August 15. The Governor Allen brought up one of her barges, and returned to Cairo after the other. The Utah is receiving for Pittsburgh, but will have to fill out mostly with ore. Very little stuff went forward for shipment to New Orleans to-day. Rates unchanged.

A SIOUX CITY paper, of the 11th, says:—The steamers Benton and Nellie Peck passed Yankton Agency at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. They were both together at that place, but before they got out of sight of the agency building the Benton took the lead and swung into the channel ahead of the Nellie. Both would reach Sioux City early this afternoon. The Nellie continued her voyage, and will arrive here to-day. She will make Sioux City her headquarters. The Benton has three hundred and fifty tons of Montana freight at Yankton, and will proceed to load for the head of navigation immediately.

THE Supreme Court of the United States, through Justice Bradly, has decided that Captain Tom. Leathers had no just claim to the iron hull of the Natchez, which was seized by the Confederate Government, and was burned up the Yazoo River during the war. After the war the salvable portions of the wreck were taken out by a St. Louis wrecking company and taken to St. Louis and sold. The wrecking company was acting under a contract with the United States. After the wrecking company had disposed of the cargo of cotton, Captain Leathers bleided one of their boats to force a payment of damages to him, and the District Court decided in his favor. But the Supreme Court reversed the decision and dismissed the libel on the ground that Leathers had already been paid $125,000 for the boat by the Confederate Government, and therefore the wreck of the boat became the property of the United States.

CHARLES P. MACOWITZKY, a Chicago inventor, has just patented a contrivance for propelling steam vessels, which he feels confident will in time take the place of the wheel and screw now in use. That which can be used in the shallowest as well as the deepest waters. It is a curious piece of machinery to say the least. It consists of a double set of fans on each side of the vessel, which are made to act as oars, only that they are not fastened to the boat, but are so arranged that they close up against the hull when moved forward. Both sets are propelled by a direct stroke of the piston-rod of the engine, which draws one set on either side backward while the other moves forward. In operation, thus giving a continuous propelling pressure. Besides this, they are so arranged as to be opened and closed, reversed or turned in any direction at will, thus enabling the pilot to use them as part of the steering apparatus in case it should be desirable. The inventor claims that a great saving of power will be gained, that his engines occupy less space than in other propellers; that the machinery affords greater safety than any other kind in use; and that boats using it can be operated in canals without washing out the banks any more, or even as much, as those propelled by the old-fashioned paddle power.

(For Latest River Dispatches see Fourth Page.)

TO STEAMBOAT BUILDERS.

FOR SALE AT A VERY GREAT BARGAIN. One pair of large STEAMBOAT ENGINES, at the Madison Foundry and Machine Works. said Engines are entirely new, of the best design and workmanship; Cylinders 34½ inches diameter and 10 feet stroke; with Reed Reversing Gears and Balance Exhaust Valves. Also, one large fine DOCTOR ENGINE, Cylinder 12 inches bore and 28 inches stroke. A Wrought Iron Shafts, Cranks, Pitman Jaws and Cam Collars, Shaft suitable for 18 feet Buckets; 17 inches diameter of Main Journals. All of which will be sold very low for cash or below the actual cost of building. For further particulars inquire of

A. B. SMITH, President First National Bank, Madison, Indiana,
Or WM. MILLER, Draftsman, Pittsburgh, Pa.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD—2 cars lumber H Smith & Co; 170 bbls salt S & W H Martin, 15 half bbls fish Watt Lang & Co; 6 bbls bottled cider S & W H Martin; 150 bbls starch 15 bbls fish Arbuckles & Co; 2 bxs moulding F Polland; 3 bbls 40 pails tobacco C C Baer; 12 steel plates National Tube Co; 1 car clothespins Ohio Cooperage Works; lot furniture Milliken & Co ₰ H Berger; lot furniture J L Lytle & Co; 2 cars wheat Marshall & Co; lot chairs Brunot Bro; 150 bxs

HOME NEWS.

Receipts of the Internal Revenue Office.

The following are the receipts of the Revenue Collectors office of the Twenty-second District during the month of May—

Spirits	$23,940 78
Tobacco	29,341 70
Fermented liquors	13,076 40
Total	$68,358 66

Jaw Broken.

Yesterday afternoon about half-past four o'clock a man by the name of L. Barrett, who was engaged in whitewashing at the Union Depot, fell from a scaffold about twelve feet high, breaking his jaw besides otherwise injuring him. He was picked up in an insensible condition, and after having received medical attention, was restored to consciousness.

Health Officer Hoch Investigated.

A meeting of the Health Committee of Allegheny Councils was held last evening to investigate the charges of being intoxicated, and neglect of duty, preferred against Health Officer Hoch. The matter was examined into, when it was agreed to reprimand that officer, and a special committee was appointed to carry out the decision of the committee.

Horse Thief Captured.

On Tuesday morning a horse and buckwagon were stolen from the stable of James Dugan, in Allegheny. Yesterday afternoon Constable J. E. Crane, of New Brighton, saw a man endeavoring to sell the stolen animal, and at once arrested him and brought him to Allegheny, where he gave his name as Herman Brelyson. An information was made against him by Mr. Dugan, and he was locked up for a hearing.

Temperance Convention.

A Woman's Temperance Convention will be held to-morrow (Friday) in Crusade Hall, North avenue, near Federal street, Allegheny city. The sessions will be at 9½ o'clock in the morning, and at 2 in the afternoon. In the evening, at 7½ o'clock, a mass meeting will be held, at which Mr. Jas Parker, of Parker, Pa., will speak. Other speakers will be in attendance. Music will be furnished by the choir of the First Christian Church.

The Market Days in Allegheny.

About a week ago the Market Committee of Allegheny Councils directed the Market Clerk to open the Market House on Friday mornings, on account of the season for berries and fruit being now open. Many persons hearing of the action, supposed that it meant that the action of Councils in changing the regular market day to Thursday was rescinded, and therefore the old custom of market on Friday re-established, but this is not the case. The regular market days are Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week.

Card of Thanks.

The undersigned desire to make public acknowledgement of thanks to Chief Engineer Hamill and Assistant Evans and the officers and men of steamers six, seven and eight, for their prompt, persistent and judicious efforts at the fire of the 12th inst. at the Brilliant Oil Works. Also to the employees of the Standard, Crystal and Cosmos refineries, to the Allegheny Valley R. R. Co., to Mechanical Engineer Lowry and to many other friends for their invaluable services on that occasion.

LOCKHART & FREW.

The County Balance Sheet.

The following shows the gains and losses in the different county offices for the month of May, as made out by Controller Warner:

Sheriff's office, gain	$ 36 46
Prothonotary's office, gain	433 25
Recorder's office, gain	157 11
Clerk of Courts' office, gain	422 38
District Attorney's office, gain	879 67
Coroner's office, gain	16 34
Total gain	$1,965 27
Total loss	12 66
Net gain to county	$1,952 61

Pittsburgh Female College.

The examinations at this institution have been going on since Tuesday, the first two days having been devoted to the Senior classes. To-day (Thursday) the Senior Middle classes will be examined in Mathematics for the Mrs. Bishop Simpson prize, and Professors not connected with the college. This evening the beautiful cantata of "Spring Holiday," which has never been given here, will be given in the College Chapel. It will be something in that line ahead of anything that ever came off at the college. The doors will be opened at half-past seven o'clock, and the performance commences at a quarter to eight.

Caught at Last.

About a year ago a colored man named Brooks cut a man named Daniel Mansfield with a razor, on the Allegheny Suspension bridge, and it was thought for a time that Mansfield would not recover. The cause of the affray was some remark made by Mansfield about a dog owned by Brooks. The assailant escaped arrest at the time and eluded the officers until yesterday, when Wm. Weir, a former member of the Allegheny detective force, saw him in Bradley's livery stable, in Allegheny. He at once proceeded to the Mayor's office and made information against Brooks, and Officer Mitchell arrested him and locked him up. He will have a hearing this morning.

An Anti-Treat Society

A meeting will be held some evening next week in the Reception room of Municipal Hall, for the purpose of organizing an Anti-Treat Society. One of the prominent gentlemen of the city is at the head of the movement, which may become popular. Those who join it will be required to sign a pledge that when they enter a saloon to get a drink they will neither treat any one except themselves, nor be treated by any one else. The purpose of the Society is not to stop drinking, but to prevent a useless expenditure of money and stop young men from getting drunk. It is argued that a man often enters a saloon intending only to get one "nip." He sees a number of friends and treats them. The friends treat in turn and the man is intoxicated before he knows it, and when he had no idea of becoming so.

PUGILISTIC.

A Lively Passage at Arms on a Train.

The passengers on the Hulton accommodation on the Allegheny Valley Railroad yesterday were treated to an interesting pugilistic scene, which will probably console them for the way things have turned out with reference to the Allen-Rooke mill. The principals in the affair were a couple of well known gentlemen who reside in Verona borough, and who have had some little interchanges on the "Bond question" with which the press has been racked a few weeks ago. The story of the battle as told by a passenger, is that one of the gentlemen was passing through the car when he espied his rival, and without much ceremony alluded to him, in a very uncomplimentary way, and followed up his remarks by blows. The victim of this pugilistic display at once rose upon his article, so to speak, and by a dexterous motion, got the head of his assailant under his arm and commenced to beat a lively tatoo on his physiognomy. Just at this interesting juncture the conductor appeared on the scene and declared, and order reigned again in Warsaw.

A PITTSBURGHER COMPLIMENTED.

Gen. Sherman Acknowledges the Services of Capt. McMillan.

Gen. Sherman, in his Memoirs, refers to the services rendered him in his Southern campaign by a Pittsburgher, Capt. J. S. McMillan, the inventor of the patent steam capstan, and well known among river men all along the Ohio and upper Northwestern rivers. Sherman in one place speaks of the good service rendered by Capt. McMillan, when the fleet passed Vicksburg at night, April 16, 1863. He also tells of a movement to clear out Black Bayou, of sharpshooters, who were troubling Admiral Porter, in March, 1863, and says: "We took a canoe, paddled down the Bayou to the gunboat Price, and there luckily found the Silver Wave, with a load of men just around from Gwin's plantation. Taking some of the parties who were at work along the bayou into an empty coal barge, we tugged it up by a navy tug, followed by the Silver Wave crashing through the trees, carrying away pilot house, smoke stacks, and everything above deck; but the Captain (McMillan, of Pittsburgh) was a brave fellow and realized the necessity. The night was absolutely black and we could only make two and a half of the four miles."

The result of this expedition was the clearing of the bayou of the sharpshooters, and the relief of Admiral Porter.

INSANE.

The Affair Yesterday in a Fifth Avenue Barber Shop.

E. A. Smith went into Delph's barber shop, on Fifth avenue, yesterday afternoon and got shaved. When through an altercation arose between him and the barber regarding the amount to be paid. He grew very angry, and finally drew a revolver and made threatening demonstrations. He was seized and firmly held while Officer Johnston was called and took him in custody. Smith went to the Central Station without trouble, protesting that his revolver was not loaded. When he reached the station he proceeded to demonstrate that the revolver was not loaded, but suddenly there was an explosion, and a bullet ploughed a furrow along the top of the head of a friend of the prisoner who had accompanied him for the purpose of giving bail. The escape of the man was almost miraculous. Fortunately the wound was not of a serious character, the bullet resulted in Smith being locked up for a hearing. At four o'clock his case was investigated and it was ascertained that he was insane. He used to live in this city but his home is now in Baltimore. His friends here received a telegram from Baltimore requesting them to look out for Smith and soon after the receipt of the dispatch the man arrived, accompanied by his brother. He was taken in charge by relatives and will be sent back to Baltimore.

Macaroons, Cocoanut Drops and Lady Fingers, of superior quality and reasonable prices, for sale by many of the retail grocers

A MERCHANT'S DILEMMA.

How to Escape Umbrella Borrowers.

It is generally conceded that an umbrella is an article very hard to keep in one's individual possession. By some sort of an unwritten law it has become the world over—even in China, where it is in so common use as a protection against sunshine as well as rain,—to be regarded as public property, or, more correctly speaking, as no property at all. It would be a scandalous libel to assert that all persons who are the happy possessors of umbrellas have come by them in a dishonest manner, and yet we venture to say that nine out of ten of those carried on a rainy day do not belong to the carriers, for an investigation would soon develop the fact that in such proportion they are either borrowed or genteelly stolen from the original purchaser. "We never miss the water till the well runs dry," nor the umbrella till the rain falls down. So it is in the few hours of dry weather intervening between the sunshine and clouds that our shades are most liable to be loaned, which is generally equivalent to their being lost or stolen. Marking our names in them is of little use towards securing their continued possession or return when "misplaced," for no matter how large the letters of your name may be, the borrower fails to see them or to recollect that he knows anything about your individuality. Once loaned, and the rain shield may be considered gone, but to that borro'in from which no umbrella ever returns. But why waste words on a subject so familiar to all as the uncertainty of the ownership of these articles of use, for where is that man who has not either been the honest purchaser, careless borrower, unintentional purloiner, or too confiding lender of umbrellas? Echo answers "where?" Now, these cursory remarks have been induced by the contemplation of the particular grievances of a leading Fifth avenue merchant, whose ingenuity has been taxed to an extraordinary degree to maintain in his own keeping just one umbrella, but all his efforts in the direction have proved futile and mortifying to himself. His store daily enjoys the run of hundreds of lady patrons, and as he makes the sale of umbrellas a specialty, he always has a goodly number on hands; designed, of course, for purchasers only and not for either loaning or hiring out. Well, sometimes the clouds will sprinkle the earth when least expected, and so it not unfrequently happens that his palatial salesroom is found crowded with lady customers when rain commences to patter, and with all their fine loggery they cannot move out to face the storm and run the risk of ruining their costly bonnets and silks. Few of them think of buying an umbrella, as they have so many at home and any addition to their stock would be verging on extravagance. They cast wistful eyes on the merchants display of the ribbed commodities and sweetly ask if there are any cheap ones which he could loan them just till they could get home. The appeals are generally successful, for rather that he thought mean the merchant selects the commonest ones he can find in his assortment and with an air of good nature, only assumed, however, loans, or rather more exactly speaking, gives them away. Some months ago he ordered a full gross of such cheap umbrellas as he might afford to lose in this manner, and in order to establish a bare possibility for their return, employed a painter to inscribe in glowing letters his name, business and place of its transaction. Most of these he gave out with some discretion, selecting borrowers whom he thought were most given to gadding the streets, thus ensuring a fair circulation for his advertising card. But hardly any of them were brought back. He didn't exactly like the success of his experiment, and yet had to keep on lending umbrellas. In his desperation a novel idea struck him, and the painter was again called in and the startlingly accusing words of "stolen from" were emblazoned on his remaining loanable umbrellas immediately over his name and card. The effect of this was magical, but the merchant had received a contract from the railroad company to fill up Preble avenue. Several other witnesses had heard that he was in partnership with Mr. Shetzel in the improvements of Wilkins, Superior, and Eckert streets, but they knew nothing positively—it was merely rumor. It was developed, during the examination of the witnesses, that Mr. H. had a contract with the railroad company for filling up Preble avenue, and had hauled some of the dirt from McClure avenue to Preble avenue, where the fill was needed.

As the prosecutor said there were several other witnesses to examine, the meeting adjourned until Friday evening.

Summer Resorts.

For a long time Pittsburghers have complained that there was no summer resort where a man could enjoy the beauties of nature, and escape the heat of the city, unless he left and hied away to some watering place, and thereby neglected his business, which all men could not do. This has been remedied by one of our enterprising citizens, Mr. W. S. Jackson, proprietor of the lovely place called "Idlewood." Mr. Jackson intends over-seeing it himself, which is a guarantee that everything will be first class. Near to the city, and at the same time in the country, in the true sense of the word, we know of no more desirable place to take up a summer abode. We have no doubt he will be crowded, as no such opportunity has been offered before.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····The students of the Western University are arranging for another summer excursion.

····The children in the various schools are just now unusually busy in preparing for their annual examination.

····The Orpheus Club and a number of invited members of the Gounod Club start this evening on a moonlight excursion up the Monongahela river.

·····Wm. Henderson was committed to jail yesterday by the Mayor for trial on a charge of stealing a watch and chain from D. O'Brien.

····There were two runaways on Federal street, Allegheny, near the Suspension bridge, yesterday afternoon, and both vehicles were slightly damaged.

····A public meeting of citizens in favor of a new station on the Penna. R. R., between Hiland avenue and Shady Lane, was held last night in East Liberty.

····A man named Philip Klippers was arrested by Detective Scott, of Allegheny, yesterday afternoon for abusing his wife. He will have a hearing to-day.

····A laborer at the water works foundations had his spinal cord broken yesterday afternoon by a stone falling on him. He was taken to his home on Craig street.

····The Mayor yesterday committed Thomas Mullin for trial for striking officer Wm. Sheehan on the head with a beer glass at a picnic at Temperanceville last Saturday.

····Informations have been made before Deputy Mayor Martin, of the West End, against sixty-three of the parties engaged in the row at the Temperanceville picnic last Saturday.

·····John C. Riley, who is charged with felonious assault and battery in shooting James Connell, had a partial hearing yesterday before the Mayor, and will be finally disposed of on Saturday.

·····John Brien and George Freeze, boys, were arrested yesterday for stealing a gold watch from an ice wagon on the Penn avenue car while his was returning from a picnic at Friendship Grove.

····A meeting will be held this evening at the Third ward school house, on North avenue, Allegheny, for the purpose of organizing a Hartman Club for the campaign. All interested are requested to be in attendance.

····A match has been arranged between Ed. Powell, of the Columbia boat club, and Frank Denunzio, of the Hiawatha club, for a scull race for $250 a side, on the upper Monongahela course, on the third of next month.

·····An infant child, supposed to have been still born, was found in the Monongahela river, a distance below the Smithfield street bridge, on the South Side, last night. The Corner was notified, but no inquest was held.

····The Fayette County Grand Jury has found a true bill against Mary E. Miner for the alleged killing of her mother, Catherine Hampton, at Brownsville on the evening of April 5th last. She will be tried at the September term of Court.

····Mr. Henry Micher, who resides in a court between Fifth avenue and Ann street, near Marion, walked out of a second story window in his sleep on Tuesday morning receiving injuries which may prove fatal. He is lying in a very critical condition.

····The Annual Alumni of Western University will hold their annual meeting at the institution on the evening of the 22d inst., at which time officers will be selected for the ensuing year. An address will be delivered by the retiring President, Mr. Sawyer.

····The Engineers are busily engaged in laying out the route for the proposed railroad between Waynesburg and Washington. Some of the railroad men—contractors—who have been over a good portion of the route, express themselves as astonished at the smoothness of the route and easy grade of the road.

····The Commissioners appointed on petition of a number of citizens of Wilkins, Patton and North Versailles townships, for the location of a public highway in that district, made a report to the Quarter Sessions Court yesterday morning, recommending that the prayer be granted, which was approved by the Court.

·····A stock dealer by the name of G. W. Hill, from Greene county, Ohio, was knocked off a freight car by the Washington street bridge, near the Union Depot, on Tuesday night about eleven o'clock, and seriously injured. He was so far recovered yesterday that he was taken to his home in Ohio on the afternoon train.

····The sub-Committee on Reservoirs of the Water Committee yesterday considered the claim of Wray & McIlhenny, contractors for the Herron hill reservoir, for extras for puddling, &c. Engineer Lowe testified that he had ordered the work to be done. It is probable that the payment of the claim will be recommended.

·····A match game of base ball will be played at Union Park this afternoon between the Xantha club of Allegheny and the Washington club of Washington, D. C. The latter consists of the following players, batting in this order: Brady, p.; Mason, l. f.; Allison, 1st b.; Parks, p. Ressler, r. f.; Dally, s. s.; Sterns, c. f. Doescher, 2d b.; McCloskey, c.

·····A party of Pittsburgh journalists will excurt over the West Penn Railroad to the Millerstown oil regions on Saturday morning, returning on Sunday by the way of Parker's Landing and the Allegheny Valley Railroad. The trip has been arranged and will be managed by Mr. J. McC. Creighton, Superintendent of the West Penn road.

····The Executive Committee of the Humane Society met yesterday afternoon, and the Superintendent submitted an interesting report. Among the cases which fell under his notice recently was one in which a number of men were amusing themselves throwing terrier dogs into the Allegheny river near the Suspension bridge. He promptly stopped the fun and warned the men not to repeat it.

·····Two street car drivers, one on the Wylie avenue, and the other on the Pittsburgh Oakland and East Liberty line, got into a difficulty on Tuesday night on the right to the track, at the corner of Fifth avenue and Grant street yesterday morning, which blocked up the travel for a short time. The driver of the Wylie avenue car was arrested and taken to the Central Station, but was afterwards released.

·····Early yesterday morning a man named Wm. Decker, while laboring under an attack of "jim-jams," jumped from the second story window of a house on Penn street, and broke his leg and cut his head severely. This gave rise to a rumor which was current yesterday that he had been thrown out of the window and injured so badly that he died soon after. He was all taken into the house and is now getting along very well.

····It is said new evidence has been discovered in the case of the alleged confidence men, Zurdam, Thomas and Palmer, since their discharge, to the effect that they told certain parties that they had visited a number of banks in this city and succeeded in getting into the vault of one of them, but failed to get any money. He was all in the counter. It is alleged that a number of business houses were visited by the suspicious trio with like success.

····At the meeting of the Allegheny Presbytery of the United Presbyterian Church at Rochester on Tuesday, it was stated that Mr. Harris offered to donate $100,000 to the Western University if the people would cover that amount, closed on June 30th, and that $60,000 were in hand, and they wanted the Presbytery to endorse the raising of the other $40,000, saying the majority of the trustees of the University were Presbyterians, and they wished it to continue so. If this church did not take hold of the matter some other church would, and so get control. The $40,000 would be used to endow a chair in mental and moral philosophy, and the Presbyterians would have the privilege of choosing the professor. The Presbytery endorsed the proposition.

·····At a meeting of the surviving members of Col. Sam Black's old regiment, the Sixty-second, held on Tuesday night, arrangements were made looking toward a re-union. Gen. J. B. Sweitzer was called to the chair, and J. G. O'Brien, of Co. G, was appointed Secretary; Bernard Cole, Co. F, Assistant Secretary, and J. P. McHenry, Corresponding Secretary. This is preliminary step towards permanent organization, the above officers being retained as permanent ones. Capt. Wright, of Company A, was chosen chairman of a Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, to report for business at the captain's office, at the Penitentiary, on the 22d inst. This committee is composed of one member from each of the twelve companies represented. The meeting adjourned to meet again on the 29th inst.

PERSONAL.

···Ex-Governor Warmouth and lady passed through the city yesterday.

···Louis Zitterhart has been appointed bugler of the Sixth Division N. G. P.

···Ex-Senator Scott and family arrived in Pittsburgh yesterday. This is to be their future home.

···J. G. Battelle is a most enthusiastic admirer of the noble game of base ball. He is a member of the Hazlewood club.

···Dr. L. H. Willard, of Allegheny, is chairman of the Bureau of Surgery in the American Institute of Homeopathy, now in session at Put-in-Bay.

···David Overmeyer, editor and proprietor of the Hollidaysburg *Register*, was in the city yesterday, on business connected with his excellent journal.

···Mr. E. A. Coyle, of Allegheny, was married on Tuesday evening to Miss Lizzie McPherson, daughter of Mrs. Jane McPherson, proprietor of the Eastern Exchange hotel, East Liberty.

···Mr. A. B. Boal, formerly for many years a resident of our city and Superintendent Tetlen & Co.'s Foundry, but for the last two years Superintendent of the Portsmouth Foundry and Machine Works, has returned to the city with a view to a permanent residence here.

···Mr. M. J. Flanigan, formerly of this city, but since the war a resident of St. Louis, is at present here on a visit. At the breaking out of the rebellion Mr. Flanigan entered the Government service in the Quartermaster's Department and made a fair record. Since the war he has made a tour of a large portion of the world, and has in all his undertakings enjoyed a liberal share of prosperity. His many friends wish him continued success.

Summer Boarding.

A few first class boarders can be accommodated near railroad on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne R. R., in a private family, near the city. Inquire of Wm. H. Baile, Federal street, Allegheny city, Pa.

THE HARTMAN INVESTIGATION.

Councilman Hartman, of Allegheny, Before an Investigating Committee.

A meeting of the special committee of Select Council of Allegheny, appointed to investigate the charges preferred against Mr. Charles H. Hartman member of that body from the Eleventh ward, was held last evening. The charges are, that he is not a citizen of the United States, and also that he is interested in contracts awarded by Councils for improving streets in the lower portion of the city.

The committee consists of Messrs. A. D. Smith, John Walton and Alfred Slack, the latter being the Chairman. Mr. Hartman was represented by Mr. S. H. Geyer, and the parties preferring the charges by Mr. C. S. Fetterman. After the charges had been read a number of witnesses were examined. The first, Mr. Jacob Beck, testified that he had made a thorough search, but could not find any record of Mr. Hartman having taken out the necessary papers to become a citizen.

A large number of witnesses were then examined in regard to his being interested in city contracts, but none of them could swear that they knew that he was, but they had heard that he was a partner with John Sletzel, who has the contract for improving McClure avenue. They had often seen him working with Mr. Shetzel, and also "bossing" the workmen, and they knew that he had several teams at work on the improvement. Several of them had heard that Mr. Hartman had received a contract from the railroad company to fill up Preble avenue. Several other witnesses had heard that he was in partnership with Mr. Shetzel in the improvements of Wilkins, Superior, and Eckert streets, but they knew nothing positively—it was merely rumor. It was developed, during the examination of the witnesses, that Mr. H. had a contract with the railroad company for filling up Preble avenue, and had hauled some of the dirt from McClure avenue to Preble avenue, where the fill was needed.

As the prosecutor said there were several other witnesses to examine, the meeting adjourned until Friday evening.

Thomas Trauntner,	R. M. Cobray,
Anthony Gallagher,	R. H. Emerson,
Jane Kennedy,	John Endles,
Frank Hart,	John Coine et al.,
J. M. McGuire,	Eli Delaware,
Matthew Lafferty,	Charles Hemors,
Chas. Jones, et al.,	John Loftis,
Martin McAnally,	Mary Wilson,
Michael Gallaher,	Hugh Savage et al.,
Adam Hoehle,	Charles Beerkemper,
Pat. Leonard,	Charles Hubbard,
Geo. Hedging,	John Hays,
Jno. Boyd,	James Melone,
Wm. Johnston,	Henry Shannon.
John Stewart et al.,	

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Report of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

United States District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

In the matter of John O. Carothers, bankrupt, of this city, on petition of assignee, an order was made allowing him to make a deed in conveyance to Robt. Milligan, of certain property heretofore purchased from the bankrupt, upon the receipt of the balance of the purchase money.

A petition for final discharge, was filed by Samuel C. Stevenson, of Fayette county, of the late firm of Stevenson & Etcher, bankrupts, and the usual order was made for a hearing upon the same.

Wm. P. Patton, of Cambria county, filed a petition for the adjudication of himself in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Brotherline at Hollidaysburg.

Common Pleas Court No. 2.

(Before Judge White.)

The case of J. K. Moorehead et al. vs. the City of Allegheny et al., is still on trial.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of James O'Conner and Max Stern, late co-partners as O'Conner & Stern, the bond of the assignee was filed and approved.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge Stowe.)

John Walker is on trial on a charge of burglary.

Con. Driscoll was found guilty of felonious assault and battery and assault and battery.

The case of Frank Bishop, charged with desertion, was allowed to be settled on payment of the costs by the defendant.

In the case of Daniel Bergan, indicted for seduction and *forniz et cet*, the jury is out.

The case of James Boyd et al., indicted for riot, was allowed to be settled on payment of the costs by the defendants.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The variety play now running at this theater is well worth seeing, and these cool, pleasant evenings no better place can be visited to obtain three hours of amusement and enjoyment. The pantomime of "Jack and Jill" is one of the best ever produced in this city, and is supplemented with performances by artists who have no superior in their particular line. The Joe brothers and Vaidis children are unusually good, the performances of the former being new, unique and funny, and the acrobatic and gymnastic feats of the latter indicating them to be youthful prodigies.

The "Church Home" Festival.

This afternoon and evening, commencing at three o'clock and winding up at ten, the annual festival will be held at the Episcopal Church Home, corner of Fortieth street and Penn avenue. These occasions have always proven delightful, and are looked foward to with the brightest anticipations of pleasure, by all who would enjoy an evening of real enjoyment amid the most pleasant surroundings. The spacious buildings, and the beautiful and romantic grounds, are always thrown open to the visitors, and all that cultured taste can devise, is done to make these annual occasions successful. The indications are that the festival this year will be nothing behind its predecessors. The ladies have been unsparing in their efforts to make ample preparation, and the festival is certain to be a delightful success. The price of admission is but twenty-five cents, and after that, supper is served and refreshments provided in abundance. There will also be fancy articles for sale to those who wish to carry away a pretty momento of the occasion. The Home is a most praiseworthy, charitable institution, and we would be glad to note that the festival to-night was not only successful in a social way but was pre-eminently so in a pecuniary sense. It is worthy of unlimited patronage, and those who give assistance will certainly be putting their money where it will do a great deal of good.

Strawberry Festival.

The ice cream and strawberry festival at the Cumberland Presbyterian church, on Sixth avenue, between Wood and Smithfield streets, winds up to-night. It has been quite well attended, and the young ladies in charge of the table express themselves very well satisfied with their receipts, and the young men who patronized them say they have every reason to be highly gratified, not only with the quality and quantity of the refreshments furnished, but with the cordial treatment accorded them. Those who attend this evening, and all who can should do so, will be well attended to, gastronomically and every other way.

Strawberry Festival.

The ladies of the Central Presbyterian church will hold their Strawberry Festival this evening, in the church on Smithfield street. Every arrangement has been made for the pleasure of the guests, and all who attend are certain to spend the evening in an enjoyable manner—if luscious strawberries, cooling ice-cream and the most pleasant company of ladies and gentlemen can make the evening one of pleasure.

"WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON."

Commencement Week—Programme of Exercises.

The following is the programme of exercises for Commencement week at Washington and Jefferson College:

Sabbath June 27th, 1875.—Baccalaureate sermon, 4 P. M., by Rev. George P. Hays, D. D., President; address to the Society of Inquiry, 8 P. M., by Rev. D. C. Marquis, D. D., Baltimore, Md.

Tuesday, June 29th, 1875.—Dedication of Society Halls, 9 A. M.; Franklin and Washington Hall Dedicatory addresses: Wm. M. Orr, Esq., Orrville, Ohio; Hon. Thomas Ewing, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Philo and Union Hall Dedicatory addresses—Hon. George M. Dallas, Philadelphia, Pa.; Gen. James A. Beaver, Bellefonte, Pa. Class Day Exercises, 2 P. M., by members of the Graduating Class. Reunion of classes of 1850, in the Chapel. Reminiscences of the Washington and Jefferson classes of 1850, by Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pa. Address to the Literary Societies, 8 P. M., by Rev. A. A. Hodge, D. D., Allegheny, Pa.

Wednesday, June 30th, 1875—Commencement exercises, 9 A. M. Orations by appointed members of the class. Alumni Dinner, 12 M. Post-prandial addresses by our Guests. Dedication of the College buildings, 3 P. M. Dedication service by Board of Trustees. Dedicatory addresses by Hon. James G. Blaine, LL.D., Augusta, Me.; Hon. Benj. H. Bristow, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

Special trains will be run from Wheeling on the 30th, and from Pittsburgh on both the 29th and 30th, leaving the cities about 7 A. M., and leaving Washington about 6 P. M.

Lace Sacques and Points at unusually low prices.
J. B. HEARD & Co.

As Good as New.

The above expression is peculiarly applicable to the individual whose system has been renovated by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. If any man of woman in this community has a friend suffering from the various pangs which indigestion, nervous disease, weak back or kidney trouble can inflict, the most rational advice he or she can give would be to cure the ailment at once, and use them regularly." If this advice is heeded, we guarantee that in a short time the invalid will feel "as good as new," so marked and so rapid will be the change for the better wrought by this peerless invigorant, nerving the debilitated, invigorating the constitution and stimulates the organs of urination into healthful activity, but expels by the natural outlets of the body those acrid elements in the secretion which, when absorbed into the blood, produce rheumatism, gout and neuralgia. Moreover, its gentle though effectual action admirably fits it for the use of females in delicate health, who require a tonic stimulant and corrective.

REPAIRING OF FINE WATCHES AND JEWELRY A SPECIALTY.

JOHN STEVENSON'S SONS,
93 Market Street.

MARRIED.

SHALLENBERGER—KUHNS—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Tuesday evening, June 15, 1875, by the Rev. M. L. Streator, Mr. FRANK L. SHALLENBERGER, of Braddock, Pa., and Miss S. EMMA KUHNS, of Greensburg.

DIED:

BENDER—Tuesday, June 15, at 1¼ o'clock P. M., ELIZABETH, wife of W. J. Bender.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her husband, corner Meadow street and Lincoln avenue, East End, THIS AFTERNOON at 2 P. M.

CLARK—On Wednesday, June 16th, 1875, at 1:40 P. M., CORA R., adopted daughter of Jas. and Rachel L. Clark, aged 6 months and 13 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, Harrison street, 30th ward, TO-DAY, at 2:45 P. M. Carriages will leave W. H. Devore's, 104 Grant street, at 2 P. M.

MCGREGGOR—On Wednesday morning, June 16, at 3 A. M., MATTHEW MCGREGGOR, aged 47 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his brother, James McGregor, No. 112 Wylie avenue, THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock.

SNYDER—On Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock, JACOB SNYDER, in the 79th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 100 Centre avenue, FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock.

LIVINGSTON—On Tuesday morning, June 15, 1875, SARAH F., relict of the late L. R. Livingston, Esq., aged 72 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 228 Locust street, Allegheny City, on THURSDAY MORNING, June 17th, at 10 o'clock. Carriages will leave the office of H. Samson, No. 19 Seventh avenue, at 9:30 A. M.

RODNEY & SMITH, UNDERTAKERS

No. 39 Ohio Street, Allegheny.

Coffins and Caskets of all kinds and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Also, Hearses and Carriages furnished at the lowest rates.

RODY PATTERSON, Jr., No. 117

Fourth avenue. Undertaking in all its branches promptly attended to. Fine carriages and hearses furnished at the lowest prices. Terms, cash.

BEAUTIFUL AND APPROPRIATE DESIGNS FOR FUNERALS, with choicest fresh flowers at short notice, at
E. N. BOCHMANN'S
132 Smithfield street.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Filed for Record.

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

John Z. Ross to Elizabeth N. Ross, April 29, 1875; lot in Charlesville, Price.....$600
Wm. W. Greer et ux. to Martha Reinhard, in trust, February 19, 1874; lot in Verona borough, on Valley street, Price.....$400
C. Wilhelm to Jacob Wilhelm, April 19, 1875; lot in Twenty-seventh ward, city, on Broadford avenue, Price.....$1,000
Jacob Kiehler et ux. to Henry E. White, June 2, 1875; lot in Sixth ward, city, on Stevenson street, Price.....$1,000
Sheriff's Full Deed to the Real Estate Savings Bank, April 22, 2875; lot on Butler turnpike, Allegheny; also lot in Third ward, Allegheny, on Chestnut street, Price.....$10,000
Charles G. Milner to Pittsburgh Bank for Savings, June 1, 1875; three lots in Penn township, Allegheny county, Plan.....Consideration.....$1
R. Shaw to S. Fields, March 9, 1873; lot in Mount Pleasant borough, on Lincoln street, Price.$300
Samuel Fields et ux. to Enos L. McMullin, May 11, 1875; same lot as above. Price.....$450
William Bond to George Laber, June 7, 1875; lot in Thirteenth ward, city, on John street. Price.....$1,000
R. D. Beatty to James Fuller, May 18, 1875; undivided half of a lot in Nineteenth ward, city, on Jackson street. Price.....$1,500
R. D. Beatty to Reid & Fuller, September 22, 1874; undivided half of same lot as above. Price.....$750

SYMPTOMS OF LIVER COMPLAINT, AND OF SOME OF THE DISEASES PRODUCED BY IT.

A sallow or yellow color of skin, or yellowish brown spots on face and other parts of the body; dullness and drowsiness with frequent headache; bitterness, bitter or bad taste in mouth, dryness of throat and internal heat; palpitation; in many cases a dry teasing cough, sore throat, unusual appetite, or raising food, choking sensation in throat; distress, heaviness, bloating or full feeling about stomach and sides, pain in sides, back and joints, about shoulders; colic, pain and soreness through bowels, with heat; constipation alternating with frequent attacks of diarrhœa; piles, flatulency, nervousness, coldness of extremities; rush of blood to head, with symptoms of apoplexy, numbness of limbs, especially at night; cold chills, alternating with hot flashes, kidney and urinary difficulties; dullness, low spirits, unsociability and gloomy foreboding. Only few of above symptoms likely to be present at one time. All who use Dr. Pierce's Alt. Ext. or Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets for Liver Complaint and its complications, are loud in their praise of them. They are sold by all dealers in medicines. TTuS

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PLANTS! FLOWERS!
ROSES, VERBENAS, GERANIUMS,
Heliotropes, Fuchsias, Dahlias,
Tuberoses, Carnations, Cannas, &c., &c.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Also, Cut Flowers, Lawn Mowers, Garden Vases and Rustic Work, for sale by
J. R. & A. MURDOCH,
112 Smithfield street (opposite the Postoffice).
Our Oakland Greenhouses can be reached by street cars in 30 minutes from the Court House.

Home Ins. Co. in America.
ASSETS, $4,686,812.86.
Insurance Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WM. L. JONES, 84 Fourth Avenue.

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LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Manufacturers of LIGHT Grey Iron
CASTINGS,
Plain, Japanned, Bronzed, Coppered or Galvanized. Light Work our Specialty.
Office and Works near Outer Depot, Allegheny city. Postoffice address, Lock Box 330, Pittsburgh.

ADVERTISED LETTERS.

[OFFICIAL LIST.]

OFFICE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, June 16, 1875.

The following letters remain uncalled for in the Pittsburgh Postoffice, WEDNESDAY, June 16, 1875.

To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for advertised letters, giving the date of the list.

If not called for within four weeks they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

Ladies' List.

Andrews M	Fren M	Merrick M	
Avery M E	Garr E	Miller H	
Bailey M	George L	Miller M	
Barnes M for	Gibson M	Mills Ella	
Beyer B D	Glenn K E	Mitchell S	
Belleville M	Grahams A	Mosely K	
Boyd Mrs	Graves W J	Murlatt O	
Brown B	Graham E	Murray E	
Butler H 2	Guthrie A	Mullack A	
Buckley J A	Hannah M E	Ogden J	
Cagney B	Hamon E	Oliver L	
Campbell M D	Hampton M	Page S	
Correy E	Harland M M	Patton M	
Connors A	Hatfield N	Pappenheimer S	
Crofts E	Hayes C A	Reamer L	
Cummings L	Haudenshield M	Robinson R	
Davis N	Haven M	Smith E Y	
De Laucis C	Harrington A	Smith M	
Dickson M	Hornblower H	Sullivan A	
Dixon M	Israel K	Taylor A	
Diner M	James R	Temple A	
Dickenson M	Johnson K P	Thompson S	
Dunlap A	Krelis M	Turner E J	
Durcan K	Laughlin F G	Traks Mrs	
Edwards F	Landis F K	Vernon M	
Elvy N	Leyp E	Ward W	
Ensworth M S	Leipold W	Weir M	
Erenwein D	Low F	Weber Miss	
Fehl E	Martin P G	Wheeler K	
Fitzgerald M	Menges M	Zock E	

Gentlemen's List.

OFFICE OF THE PIT